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THE WAR AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE Turks have achieved very considerable success in Wallachia and in Asia; and Russia has achieved a small success in the Black Sca. We suppose that neither the one nor the other will have much influence upon the fortune of the war. The Turks

needed success to inspire them with self-reliance; and the Turkish Generals have proved themselves equal to their task. The fear was that the Turks would grow too confident, and that they required a reverse to bring them to reason. The Russians-or, more properly speaking, the Czar (for we cannot consider the dispute a national one when the ambition of a single individual has caused the war, and his single caprice or fear might end it) also needed a victory, as a salve to that wounded self-love which has hitherto played so sorry a part before Europe. We could almost have wished that the Russian victory at Sinope had been of greater value; if it could have been the means of soothing the exasperation that the Emperor Nicholas must have felt at seeing himself so foiled by the allies of Turkey, and so beaten by Turkey herself. But this Black Sea battle-even upon the showing of the Russian despatches, from which we derive our only knowledge of itis but little to boast of. A Turkish Pacha, with a few transports, was conveying troops and ammunition to the coast of Circassia, when he was attacked by a greatly superior force of Russian ships of the line, and conquered, after an engagement so severe as to render it difficult for the Russian Admiral to steer thirtysix leagues across the Black Sea, from Sinope to Sebastopol. So small an egg of victory is surely not worth the lusty cackle that has been made over it. If, however, the event be agreeable to Russia, and shall induce the Czar to stoop from his lofty isolation, and so far to mingle in the crowd of men and nations, as to listen for the first time to reasonable projects of pacification, the world will not begrudge

him his victory. War is so dreadful an evil that the statesmen of the west of Europe deserve all possible respect and gratitude for the long-continued efforts they have made to prevent it. Whatever may happen in the future, the Governments of Great Britain and France-and, in a minor degree, those of Austria and Prussia-will not be liable to the reproach of having neglected any precaution or spared any pains to avert the mischief. The new Conference that has been summoned is a fresh proof of their anxiety to spare this generation so barbarising a calamity as a general war. Yet it is very much to be doubted whether the successful diplomacy of the Four Allied Powers at the present stage of the conflict would be productive of all the benefits expected; or that it would ultimately prevent a far more sanguinary war than the one which is now raging. The Emperor of Russia needs a lesson. He requires to know his true place and his real weight. The peaceable and industrious people of the middle and west of Europe cannot afford to be periodically annoyed by

the dread of his power and ambition. Since the year 1812, when Napoleon shut his eyes, and dashed his imperial forehead against an icy rock which he could not move; and since 1814, when Russia wiped out the shame of her own invasion by parading her Cossacks through the streets of Paris—a degradation which the French have never forgiven—the Czars have

traded upon the unwieldiness of their empire. The Czar Nicholas has cleverly contrived to frighten the timid into the belief that Russia is very powerful, because she is very big; and as invincible, when it pleases her to become an aggressor, as she was when Napoleon was ill-advised enough to run his famous muck against her, bruising his head and heels in the rash encounter. All these ideas require to be wiped out-not only from the minds of the people of Europe, and more especially from those of Germany, but out of the mind of the Czar himself. Such of his people as have any mind at all upon the subject, require similar enlightenment. the new Conference to draw up a basis of pacification satisfactory both to Turks and Russians, it would, doubtless, save the present effusion of much innocent blood; but would it humble the pride of Russia sufficiently to justify the hope that she would not repeat the same game at the first convenient opportunity? We think not. There is a vulgar saying in the streets of London, that when a man is too "bounceable," it is necessary "to take the bounce out of him." Russia is, and has been for nearly forty years, in this "bounceable" position; and it would administer to her own future welfare, and to the world's repose, if she could be effectually humbled at the present time. An actual measurement and gauge of her strength with any one of the three antagonists, that either is, or speedily may be, opposed to her, will be the means of dispelling the illusion of her invincibility, among many others which it is the interest of Russia to maintain, but of Europe to destroy.

From all that is known of the present character of the Czarfrom all that we read of his published proclamations (in which the insolence and the blasphemy seem to strive for pre-eminence) and from all that we can gather from the openly avowed or covertly hinted opinions of the agents and emissaries of his Government, it is unlikely that the Conference will be able to impose peace upon the belligerents, until the war has run a much longer course. We know what desperate things are done in smaller circles by private persons, when foiled ambition, or spite, or wounded vanity, is the motive power that impels them to action. All history teaches us how irresistible these forces are, in driving mighty states and sovereigns to violent courses,



NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- FROM THE LATEST PORTRAIT, JUST PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

which prudence and sound policy would condemn. The undisturbed possession of supreme and irresponsible power for a third part of a century; the notion, daily and hourly dinned into his ears, and instilled into his mind, by slavish worshippers and interested advisers, that he is not only an earthly sovereign, but the vicegerent and representative of Heaven, in all matters of conscience; added to the terror which his name and arms have excited throughout the ignorant population of the states that border upon his heterogeneous and chaotic empire-all these are elements in the character and position of the Czar, which lead the world to anticipate that he will persevere in his designs until the opposition of superior force shall render perseverance no longer possible. Were he the responsible minister of a Constitutional Government, or even of an ambitious sovereign, it is probable that the victory of Sinope, coming so soon after, and as if to counterbalance, the defeats at Oltenitza and San Nicholas, and the general successes of Selim Pacha in Asia, would afford him the pretext for a display of prudence under the guise of magnanimity. But, being responsible to no human authority, it is more probable that one success-small as it is-will urge him to attempt another, or to procrastinate in the hope of new advantages. He knows that delay-prejudicial, if not fatal, to his opponent-might be favourable, and could not be fatal, to himself. In this case, Great Britain and France, who have not yet taken any part in the war, though they have done so much to prevent or to shorten it, will have to become principals, instead of advisers or umpires. The capture of Sebastopol and Odessa, and the destruction of the Russian fleets in the Black Sea by the combined fleets of Great Britain and France, will thus be the necessary preliminaries to any further negotiations, if those of the Conference should fail, as in all probability they will. To that consummation events are rapidly tending. On the morrow of that day, the Czar, like the Wedding Guest in the "Ancient Mariner," will arise "a sadder and a wiser man." On the morrow of that day, also, will Europe be delivered from an incubus that has too long sat upon her breast; and Russia will assume her proper proportions and her befitting level in the great commonwealth of nations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Imperial receptions at the Tuileries commence on the 1st of January. On that occasion there is to be a grand assembly-les demoiselles excluded-for the solemn inauguration of the manteau de cour (train). That of the Empress is to be in cloth of silver, trimmed with silver blonde sprinkled with flowers. It is commanded that only members of the Imperial family are to wear the bees. The train becoming a necessary appendage at all Court receptions, it is predicted that the number who aspire to the honour of a presentation will be immensely diminished. The manteau alone, independent of the rest of the dress, cannot, it is computed, be obtained under £25 or £30 at least; hence great lamentations among a large class of fair dames, who would fain make their appearance in the salons of the Tuileries, if the distinction could only be attained on more reasonable terms. Evidently the aristocracy of the Chaussée d'Antin will beat that of the Faubourg St. Honoré-the Faubourg St. Germain est hors de question in all Imperial réunions-out of the field, except among the diplomatists and other wealthy foreigners who inhabit that quarter. Louis Napoleon is, after this occasion, to hold weekly receptions, to which invitations will be issued in a certain series; and on the 31st inst. the Princess Mathilde is to offer a grand ball to their Majesties.

A new list of senators is spoken of for the coming year. Many attempts have been and are being made, to win over, by the conferring of this dignity, certain persons who have hitherto held faithful to other causes and opinions. The success of these attempts yet remains unknown, as some of the names rumoured as likely to appear in the new list are warmly disputed by other parties-those of the Ducs de Noailles and Valmy more especially. M. Dupin ainé will, there is little doubt, be one of those named to the post in question.

It is said that the Emperor intends, as a mark of his extreme satisfaction at the successful efforts of M. de Bourqueney in the affair of the signing of the protocol of the Four Powers, to accord him a promotion in the order of the Legion of Honour; and further to present him with a snuff-box of great value, bearing his portrait, and that of the Em press, painted by Winterhalter.

The inauguration of the statue of the Maréchal Ney took place with much pomp, and the ceremony, presided over by the ex-King Jerome, was numerously attended. The Maréchal St. Arnaud pronounced a speech on the occasion, greeted with much applause; he was followed by M. Dupin ainé, whose discours was of an infinitely more political tendencya fact which, it is whispered, is not altogether foreign to the probability of his approaching elevation, it being supposed previously that he was warm advocate for the fusion of Frohsdorff.

M. Thiers, in addition to the study of history and literature, employs his leisure in the forming a collection of paintings, sculpture, and other objects of vertu. It is said that he has the intention of writing a brochure on the progress and movement of art since the year 1830-the number of copies printed not to exceed fifty.

M. de Lamartine has published in his monthly number of the Civilisateur, a study on Cromwell, whom, as he states in a curious preface, he regards in a new view-simply that of a fanatic.

Various curious and interesting sales of books, correspondence, and autographs are announced as about shortly to take place; but, in consequence of certain scandals greatly complained of-some relating to living persons-in the headings of the catalogue of the famous vente, Tremont, the Government has the intention of exercising in future a strict surveillance over all such sales. On the 28th of last month commenced a sale of most interesting autographs, which, independent of a complete set of those of the Marshals of the Empire, contained fortythree letters of Napoleon, some addressed to Talleyrand, others to General Savary, and all those concerning the campaigns of France to the Duc de Raguse. This part of the sale, however, was stopped by the reclama tion of some of the Duc's family, and all these letters were withdrawn. Some of these epistles are extremely curious, and we regret that our limits will not permit our quoting them. In the same collection is a letter from the late Duke of Wellington, written from Brussels a fortnight before the Battle of Waterloo, to the Duc de Raguse. From this document, which is of six pages, we cite some passages, which form the

The principle on which you act is generally true and good; an honest man cannot serve in the ranks of the enemies of his country. * * We are the enemies of one man and of his adherents, who has used his influence over the French army to overthrow the throne of the King, so as to subjugate France, and then to revive for us all the days of misfortune which we thought we had escaped. We are at war with him because we all feel that we cannot be at peace. It is a misfortune for France that she becomes the theatre of a war which this man necessitates, and of

which he is the cause and the end; but she must not think that this war is directed against her * * On the contrary. Although I agree with you that you do well to keep away for the moment, I strongly advise you not to do so too long.

The small-pox has been making terrible ravages both in Paris and the departments. At Sarthe, the Bishop of Mazas has been obliged to break up his great seminary, in consequence of the violence of the disease, which has killed the Professor of Philosophy, and attacked several other professors, as well as upwards of forty of the scholars The cholera, the cholerine, and the influenza are no less prevalent.

M. Emile de Girardin's pamphlet, "Solution de la Question d'Orient being exhausted in a few days, a second edition, with an addition of twenty-four pages, has already made its appearance, and is selling with no less rapidity than the first. This work, contains in an appendix, all the documents, relative to the affair which now occupies the attention of

Mademoiselle Georges-the beautiful, the gifted, the beloved, the admired, the celebrated-who fifty years ago made her début at the Théâtre Français-who turned all heads and all hearts, from Napoleon's to those of the poorest ourrier who could scrape together a sufficient sum to obtain the worst place in the theatre-Mdlle. Georges, after a retreat of a quarter of a century, once more makes her final appearance on the same stage that formerly witnessed her triumphs, in "Rodogune," which we believe, has not been played since represented by her. We hope next week to give a description of this solennite, which for the moment takes the place of the question d'Orient, if not at the Bourse, at least in the salons. Alexander Dumas-the indefatigable, the undiscourageable (to coin a word)—having had his second Jeunesse nipped in the bud by the merciless Censeur, has, nothing daunted, started with a third, written by steam, like its predecessor; but, as the youth of kings seem to porter malheur to his efforts, he has this time taken the Jeunesse de Lauzun as his theme: we heartily wish kim, like Jacob Faithful's father, "better luck next time." The Italian Opera makes its way with difficulty, and does not attract as it was expected to do. The Grand Opéra weeps the departure or Mdlle. Rosati. The Gymnase continues to draw crewds to "Diane de Lys;" the Variétés fails to do so to "Diane de Lys et de Camellia." The Gaîté has an immense success with "Les Cosaques;" and the Odéon succeeds better with "Mauprat' since it has cut the piece down a little-frankly, six acts of anything is a trial of patience. At the Vaudeville, the "Geneviève" of M. Lamartine-that sweet and tender elegy-has been dramatised by MM. de Couralles and Jaime fils. We need hardly say the success was more-or less-than mediocre. Such a composition must lose its vaporous charm, its virginal purity, behind the footlights. As well try to seize and embody, and present to the public, the mist of the morning clothed in the properties of the theatre.

The hope of a successful issue for the labours of the Conference on the affairs of the East rather diminishes than increases, for it is asserted in the diplomatic circles of Paris that the idea of a new mediation came from Austria, and that no pledge has been given by the Emperor of Austria that he will take port in active measures against Russia if the Czar should refuse to subscribe to the views of the Conference.

The official reports of the prefects, addressed to the Central Administration, mention a frightful increase in the number of incendiary fires throughout France. The departments the most cruelly visited are those of the Oise, Aisne, Ille et Vilaine, Ardennes, &c. Everywhere the authorities are on the watch, and the gendarmeric perform continual particles, the presentation of incendiaries have been performed by the best performance of incendiaries have been patrols; but hitherto only a small number of incendiaries have been

arrested.

Since his return from Fontainebleau, the Emperor has, almost unattended, paid several visits to the public buildings of the capital. On Sunday afternoon the Emperor, dressed in plain clothes, left the Tuileries, and went to the Museum, where he walked about in the midst of a crowd of persons who generally assemble there on Sundays. Although the theorem is the Emperor crossed the court of the Louvre, to visit the works on the side of St. Germain l'Auxerrois; after which his Majesty walked back to the Tuileries, examining the complete the Louvre in his way. In the evening their Majesties new buildings of the Louvre in his way. In the evening their Majesties went to the Opéra Comique. On Monday afternoon the Emperor drove along the Boulevards, and visited the rue de Strasbourg, the opening of

which took place on Saturday. No escort, beyond two gendarmes, as outriders, and two after the third carriage, attended him.

The rise in the price of wheat, which recommenced last week, has made further progress, and flour has reached a higher figure than any hitherto quoted.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A naval action has been fought on the coast of Asia Minor, ending in the total destruction of a portion of the Ottoman fleet. The engagement is thus described in the Moniteur :-

On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Nachimoff, at the head of six ships of the line, forced the entrance of the harbour of Shope, and testrojed, in an engagement which lasted one hour, seven frigates, two corvettes, a steam-boat, and three transports. The frigate the least injured, which the kussians were bringing to Sebastopol, was abandoned at sea, and Osman Pacha, with his staff, was taken on board the Admirai's ship. An aide-de-camp of Prince Menschikoff brought the news to Odessa on the 5th December.

Further accounts state the battle began at an hour's distance from Sinope. The larger Turkish vessels which were destroyed had each 800 soldiers, besides artillerymen, on board, and a large sum of money, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. A fourteenth vessel escaped undamaged.

Advices from Bucharest of the 10th, state that the Russian squadron which destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope, consisted of four ships of 120 guns, and four of 86 guns, commanded by Admiral Nachimoff. Admiral Corniloff arrived afterwards in the steamer Adrian. Three Turkish ships were sunk; the remainder were burnt, as it was impossible to secure the prizes. The Russian ships were greatly damaged, and required many repairs to enable them to reach Sebastopol. Four

hundred Turkish guns were sunk. The above is authentic.

The carnage at Sinope is described as immense. A private letter from Vienna says that Osman Pacha succeeded in landing at Sinope the warlike stores and the crews from the transports which he was charged with escorting to Trebizond, and which were not captured by the Russians, and that the landing was effected while Osman was, with much gallantry, defending the entrance of the port. Sinope is a port on the coast of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, situate

midway between Constantinople and Trebizond, nearly opposite Sebas-topol, at the points where the Euxine is narrowest; it is distant from that Russian fortress about 150 miles. The Russians crossed it in twenty-four hours, and returned to Sebastopol in the same time. miles from the Bosphorus. The town of Sinope is built on the isthmus of a peninsula jutting out into the Euxine, and forming two capacious harbours. That to the south east is used by the Turks as a naval station. The town is a square, flanked with towers, and covered naval station. The town is a square, nanked with towers, and covered by a small citadel; but, in spite of the importance of the place, it has long been considered the most vulnerable point on the whole north coast of Asia Minor. The squadron which the Ruesians have demolished was a convoy bound with troops and arms for some point on the coast of Asia; and, it is believed, that the Russian cruisers pursued this convoy into the roads of Sinope. The land batteries of the portappear to have been quite incompetent to meet the fire of the ships, and this engagement furnishes another example of the comparative weakness of ordinary fortifications when opposed to modern comparative weakness of ordinary fortineations when opposed to industrian avail gunnery. After the destruction of no less than twelve Turkish vessels, without taking a single prize in a state to be removed to Sebastopol, the Russian ships were themselves in a condition to reach that harbour with difficulty. The havoc which is described to have taken place shows that the ships on both sides were fought with great gallantry. The Russians had, however, by their own account, a vast superiority of force, and Osman Bey, the Turkish commander, only surrendered at the last extremity. It has also been suggested that, as Sinope is a naval arsenal, it is possible that some of the vessels destroyed by the Russians were bulks in sible that some of the vessels destroyed by the Russians were hulks in the port. The importance attached to this victory by Russia may be inferred from the fact that Prince Menschikoff, the original author of

these calamities and the instrument of this fresh outrage, hurried from

Odessa to St. Petersburg, to lay the news of this victory at the feet on

the Czar.

The defeat at Sinope was known at Constantinople on the 3rd, when greal excitement prevailed. A Grand Divan was held, at which all the foreign Ministers were present. The English and French Ambassadors were urged to despatch the combined fleets into the Black Sea, but they had an audience of the Sultan, at which it was resolved not to send the whole fleets at once, but four frigates, to obtain more precise information. Accordingly, two steam-frigates were immediately despatched from the combined squadrons to Sinope, and two other steam-frigates to Varna, for the purpose of procuring precise intelligence. There was no doubt that, upon the return of these vessels, the combined fleets would receive orders to enter the Black Sea, to prevent if possible any further

receive orders to enter the Black Sea, to prevent, if possible, any further collision between the Russian and Turkish naval forces.

It is well ascert ined that on the 28th of November, two days prior to the action, the principal divisions of the Turkish fleet were at anchor in the Bosphorus. Admiral Slade had brought back his division some days before, with the exception of one frigate, which had taken shelter at Shope, and great satisfaction had been expressed that at this inclement season of the wear the line of battle abits and fixether was each. ment season of the year the line-of-battle ships and frigates were safe

The Turks continue to be successful in Asia. The two corps of Ba-The Turks continue to be successful in Asia. The two corps of Batoum and Anatolia were advancing on the Russian territory, and were te unite at Teflis. The Turks have obtained some important advantages over the Russians in the neighbourhood of Teflis. A majority of the inhabitants of Georgia had declared in favour of the Turks. The Turkish division of Bajazid entered the Russian territory in the province of Erivan on the 27th October. The Russian advanced guard having been attacked by 3000 Bashi-Bozouks, who preceded the Turkish division, were completely routed, and the Turks continued their march to Erivan. Abdi Pacha entered the Russian territory in Georgia on the 10th November, with the greater portion of his army.

10th November, with the greater portion of his army.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 1st December, state that the
Russian fortress of Safa, near Chevketil, has been taken by the Turks; Advices from Constantinopie, of the 1st December, state that the Russian fortress of Safa, near Chevketil, has been taken by the Turks; 400 Russians were killed, 200 escaped. On the 17th November 1200 Russians landed on the same coast, but Selim Pacha forced them to return to their ships. In this engagement the Russians had 400 killed, and lost one cannon. The Turks have advanced to Alexandrianople, in Georgia. Their attack upon that fortress was repulsed, but they have blockaded the citadel of Akhaltchick (or Akista). Its fall was daily expected. Schamyl and Selim Pacha have taken various fortresses; and they surround Prince Woronzow on all sides in the vicinity of Tiffis. Near Fort St. Nicholas (Chevketil), the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land 18,000 men. Their retreat was attended with heavy loss. The Russian army was cut off from a retreat to Russia. The Mussulman population of Georgia had risen in arms for Turkey. Goumri, Redu-Kaleh, and Kislar were in the hands of the Turks. Schamyl attacked the fortress of Zahkatala. It capitulated after thirty-six hours' hard fighting. The loss on both sides was heavy. Kahetty also surrendered, after several days' fighting. Schamyl has taken Djeln and three other Russian fortresses, and report says that he has also defeated 15,000 Russians under General Orlianoff.

We hear from Bucharest that the Russians were pushing their troops forward on the road to Kalafat. The Turks were still engaged in fortiging that place. On the 28th pite. Pursian Molecular still engaged in fortiging that place.

We hear from Bucharest that the Russians were pushing their troops forward on the road to Kalafat. The Turks were still engaged in fortifying that place. On the 26th ult., a Russian Major was killed in a skirmish near Giurgevo. The Turks were still holding the island of Mokan. Entrenchments have been thrown up round Bucharest. A re-commencement of hostilities is shortly expected on both banks of the Danube, especially between Krajowa and Kalafat. The entire portion of Wallachia adjoining the Danube has been covered with water, which rendered it impossible for the Russians to make any movement in the neighbourhood of the river. Kalafat, for-ified and garrisoned by 30,000 men. was regarded as impregnable.

tined and garrisoned by 30,000 men, was regarded as impregnable. On the 8th, 4000 men of Osten-Sacken's corps arrived at Jassy. A division of the same corps had been sent to Redout Kaleh, in Asia.

division of the same corps had been sent to Redout Kaleh, in Asia. A cordon was to be formed along the line of the Dniester. General von Budberg has arrived at Jassy, and immediately proceeded to enter upon his duties as the Russian Commissioner Extraordinary, in which capacity he will discharge the duties of internal administration which have hitherto devolved upon the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia. The General will also have to make provision for the necessities of the army, under the instructions of Prince Gortschakoff, who is his superior officer.

A letter from Jassy states that Count Constantine Rakovitza, an aide-fee-camp to Prince Ghika. Hospodar of Moldavia, had been transported

ce-camp to Prince Ghika, Hospodar of Moldavia, had been transported to Russia, on charge of having maintained a correspondence with one of his relatives attached to the camp of Omer Pacha.

Riots have taken place at Galatz betweed the Wallachian militia and the Russian troops. A battalion of the Wallachians refused to obey the orders of a Russian General. The battalion in question and four com-

orders of a Russian General. The battainon in question and four companies of Wallachians were consigned to their barracks.

News of the 28th ult., from Constantinople, speaks of new propositions for the Conference, and their communication by M. de Bruck to the representatives of the Powers. We are also told of an "autograph letter from the Queen of England to Lord Redcliffe, urged him to continue his efforts to induce the Divan to accept the last note proposed by England." England."

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The following particulars relative to the scene of the late naval engagement will be read with interest:—

The town of Sinope (Sinoub of the Turks) is situate in Anatolia, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, haif way between Constantinople and Trebizond, and about 100 leagues from each of these paces. It is dependent on the Grand Pachalic of Angora, and has a population of from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The port extends to the east of the town, but, as it is not enclosed by any moles, it can only be considered as an open roadstead. This roadstead is defended by batteries and by the castle of the town, a large massive construction, raised in the time or the Greek Emperors. The importance of Sixope consists in its naval arsenal and building-yard—the only one in Turkey besides that at Constantinople. Ships of the line and frigates are built there. The oak, cut on the surrounding mountains, is very hard, and the vessels built as Sinope are considered as the best in the Turkish fleet. The engineers are, for the most part, foreigners, in the service of Turkey; and the workmen are Greeks of the country, who are paid from ten to twelve sous a day. The fortifications of the port are incomplete and in a bad state. In 1808, at the time of the attempt of Admiral Duckworth on Constantinople, then defended by General Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, that officer, comprehending the importance of Sinope, sent two French officers and two subofficers of engineers to improve the fortifications. Their first care was to erect a battery at the point of the promontory in such a position as to be able to command both sides of the peninsula and the entrance of the roadstead. They afterwards traced out several other works of defence, some of which were never executed, and the others were not kept in repair any more than the rest of the fortifications. Thus the place remained without receiving any repairs for forty years, and those which have been lately commenced had not received the necessary development. The Russians, in 1807, pulsed; but as they had never attempted anything against Sinope, the Turks persuaded themselves that they had nothing to fear, and they have just been roughly punished for their carelessness. It may be readily conceived that six ships-of-the-line, with their heavy broadsides, suddenly appearing in the roadstead, could soon knock to pieces such old and dilapidated ramparts. It cannot be called a sea-light, since the Turkish vessels were all at anchor in the port. It appears, according to the despatches, that it is there that they were sunk by an irresistible superior fire, to which the Turkish batteries were not in a state to reply for any length of time. The cannonade, we are told, only lasted one hour, and that space of time was sufficient to destroy thirteen vessels, ten of which were vessels of war, and three transports. If the war is to continue actively next year in Europe and in Asia, it will become a matter of great importance for the Turks to rebuild the fortifications of Sinope on the principles of modern art, and to put that place in security, not only grainst a coup-de-main, like the present, but also in a state to maintain a regular siege. If the Russians were to take possession of Sinope—which they could readily do in its present wretched and unprotected condition—they might make it a place impregnable against the Turks, and convert it into a kind of Gibraltar on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. Established in a position of this kind, which would enable them to land a considerable body of troops, they would keep in check all the centre of Asia Minor, and cut off the communications between Constantinopie and Erzeroum. The Turkish army of Armenia would then have not only to oppose the enemy on the side of Georgia, but it would have another army in its rear, and the Ottoman Government would be obliged to organise a second army in Asia Minor. These considerations cannot escape the notice of the European military officers who give strategic advice to the Ottoman generals. The town of Sinope is built to an idea of civilisation, and the shock which they have just received will, perhaps, benefit them for the future.

It is reported that the British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran had sus-It is reported that the British Charge d'Affaires at Teneran had suspended his diplomatic relations with the Persian Government, in consequence of that Power having resolved, as it is said, on the instigation of Russia, to take part against the Ottoman Porte, and to march an army to the frontier. This movement on the part of the Schah of Persia had for some time been apprehended, as his relations with Turkey were such as to induce him to take advantage of the increasing difficulties which encompass the Ottoman Empire. The intelligence, however, still requires confirmation. The Persians are reported to be marching upon Arabstan; and it is believed that a combined Russian and Persian force would march on Erzeroum. would march on Erzeroum.

The Senate have adopted, by 105 votes to 69, the resolutions recommended by the majority of the Committee, to the effect that the Senate ought to proceed with a bill before it on the railways, instead of, in compliance with the wish of the Cabinet, dropping it, and waiting until a new bill on the subject, presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government, shall be sent up to the Senate. On the following day (the 10th inst.) a Royal decree was issued, by which the sittings of the Cortes have been suspended; and no day is fixed for their meeting again. Everything seems to portend a coup d'état.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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By the Victoria steam-ship, we have information from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th ult. The principal subject of interest was the pending fate of the Orange River Sovereigaty, where Sir George Clerk, with plenary powers, was obtaining information regarding its future disposal. Great fears are entertained by the colonists that the Government will withdraw British protection, in which case they expect their farms will fall into the hands of the Boers.

On the 18th of October Colonel Nisbett, 60th Rifles, Commandant of British Kaffraria, was unfortunately drowned in the Keiskamma. He was visiting outposts, and, while crossing the river at a drift directly below Fort Cox, his horse stumbled, and he fell in. The recent howy rains had swollen the stream, and greatly increased its rapidity. The body was found a mile below, eight days after the accident. The command of the 60th devolved on Captain Bligh, and Colonel Pool (of the Lancers) took command of British Kaffraria.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail has brought dates from Calcutta to the 6th of November; Madras, 10; Shanghal, Oct. 5; Amoy, 12; Hong-Kong, 27; Bombay, 14; Burmah, Oct. 23; Sydney, Sept. 20; Melbourne, 26; Adelaide, Oct. 1.

Adelaide, Oct. 1.

Pegu is still in an unsettled condition, and many attacks from the Dacoits have occurred. General Godwin died at Simla on the 26th

Major H. Edwardes is appointed Commissioner at Peshawur. Cholera has appeared in Bombay. One hundred convicts mutinied at Rangoon, and the greater part of

At Shanghai and Amoy they are still fighting. At Foothowfoo there is great disaffection. Canton is quiet, but great apprehension prevails.

Great excitement prevailed at Whampoa, in consequence of the death of a Chinese female confined in prison by order of the British Consul. The Americans protected the English Consul.

The Constitution Bill of New South Wales had been read a second time, by a majority of 34 to 8.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The screw ship Victoria has brought the following dates:—Sydney, September 17; Melbourne, 23; Adelaide, 29; the Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 7. She is 84 days from Sydney, 78 from Melbourne, 72 from Adelaide, and 32 days 20 hours from the Cape of Good Hope. She brings on freight 184,000 ounces of gold, and has forty-four first and fifty-three second-class passengers, who probably possess over 20,000 ounces, some of them having nuggets varying from thirty-four to sixty-five ounces each. The intelligence from the colonies generally is of a most satisfactory character.

At Sydney the rural and pastoral districts to the north were very prosperous, and high prices were given for stations. The city is free from robberies, and handsome buildings are rising in all directions.

The news from the gold mining districts of Victoria is favourable, and the diggers are adopting a more scientific mode than formerly:—

The Goulburn diggings are now spreading over a large extent of terri-

The news from the gold mining districts of Victoria is favourable, and the diggers are adopting a more scientific mode than formerly:—

The Goulburn diggings are now spreading over a large extent of territory. Great things are expected of the Ovens during the ensuing summer. Bendigo also continues to maintain its reputation. But the chief talk, of late, has been about Ballarat, the first of our gold-fields, and still worthy of being ranked almong the best. At the close of last month, several diggers there came upon what they called a regular "table of gold;" and those who were so fortunate as to strike the line, took almost fabulous quantities out of their claims, which, from their richness, received the appellation of the "jewellers' shops." The escort returns having confirmed the current reports, a "rush" was the immediate consequence; though, from the nature of the new digzings in that quarter, multitudes will be doomed to disappointment. All the heavy finds have been obtained by deep sinking: the depth of the holes is frequently from 60 to 120 feet; and many very productive ones have lately been above 100.

Some of the holes in Canadian-gully have been estimated to yield gold to the value of £2000 per square foot, but this is probably an exaggeration. We have it on good authority, that one hole (one of the richest) was valued at £800 per running foot, and as the gutter was ten feet wide, it would give £80 for the square foot, instead of the £1200 or £2000 mentioned by a contemporary.

Experiments in deep sinking have also been going on for some time at Bendigo, with the view of reaching a second bottom, and, should experience confirm the conjectures of speculation as to their being several auriferous bottoms, we shall enter upon a new era in gold digging. Mining would come to be followed as a profession, in which capital and co-operation would be indispensable requisites to continuous industry and success.

The agitation against the gold-digging license has been at length crowned with success. The history of this license is as follows:—On the 7th of May, 1852, Mr. Latrobe, the Governor of Port Phillip, having announced his intention of raising the license fee from 30s. to £3 a month, the miners assembled together, to the number of 1000, and passed a resolution pledging themselves to protect any miner against whom the fee might be sought to be enforced. The Government gave way without a struggle, and the miners were for a moment satisfied. way wishout a struggie, and the miners were for a moment satisfied. The diggers became enlightened as to the secret of their own strength, and were not slow to profit by the lesson. In June and July of this year meetings were held denouncing the license fee, and agreeing to a memorial to the Governor, praying for its reduction to ten shillings. At those meetings the most sanguinary threats were uttered; and one of them concluded with an attack on the police, who fied from it in terror. On the cluded with an attack on the police, who fled from it in terror. On the 1st of August the deputation waited on the Governor with a memorial, signed by 7000 miners, requiring the immediate reduction of the license fee, as established by law. from thirty to ten shillings. Mr. Latrobe replied that what the diggers asked was impossible. This answer brought matters to a crisis. The miners assembled with flags, and agreed to pay no more than ten shillings license fee, and to appoint a deputation to tender that sum to the Commissioner.

On the 28th of August a tumultuous meeting was held at Bendigo, and the ten shillings in full payment for license tendered to and refused by the Commissioner. Guns were fired, a hadge of resistance (a red rib-

the Commissioner. Guns were fired, a badge of resistance (a red rib bon) was adopted, the miners abstained from taking out licenses for the next month, and separated after announcing their intention to re-assemble on the 1st of September. On the 30th day of August, the Le-gislative Council of Victoria met, and was thus addressed by the Governor:—

The objections to the present license fee, and the practical difficulties in the way of collecting it, have forced themselves latterly so forcibly upon me that I am disposed to propose to you its total abolition, merely reserving a registration fee for police purposes A loss of revenue to a large amount will thus be incurred, which I propose to supply by a revision of the tariff, including an export-duty on gold.

On the 1st of September the gum-trees at the gold-fields were placarded with notices of the intentions of the Government. A hurried committee of the Legislative Council recommended, as a matter of urgency, the passing of a temporary act, fixing the license-fee at forty shillings for the remaining three months of the year—a sum which, after the declaration of the Governor, will, of course never be collected, and can only be considered as a decent prelude to allowing the tax to

This sudden change of policy on the part of the Government of Victoria would render it impossible to maintain the license-fee on the fields of the province of New South Wales.

Mr. Latrobe has resigned the government of Victoria, and his resignation has been accepted by the Home Government.

The total amount of gold brought into Melbourne by escort during the month previous to the departure of the steamer, had reached 197,054 ounces, or at the rate of nearly £200,000 sterling per week, or more than £10,000,000 per annum.

than £10,000,000 per annum.

The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway is in course of construction, and is expected to be opened for traffic in six or eight months. The terminus at the bay is to be connected with a pier, which will admit of large vessels coming alongside for discharging their cargo. This will be of immense advantage, not only to merchants, who will thereby get their goods landed both at less expense and in better order, but also to immigrants, who will be saved from the vexations attending the present avetem. the present system.

The markets at Melbourne are overstocked with goods; but the extraordinary powers of consumption of the colony have prevented anything like a decided glut. Credit and confidence are unshaken, and activity is discernible in every department of industry. Building operations are carried on to a surprising extent, and the town is, consequently, spreading out in all directions, and exhibiting an improvement in external appearance which would reflect credit on older cities. A new hotel has been opened, fitted up in a style of great magnificence. An arcade has been erested in the centre of the city. Public baths are added to the list of our luxuries. Melbourne, too, has now a post-office which is a model of completeness and convenience. The Melbourne Argus says:—Provisions in general are not dear, in proportion to house rent; at least The markets at Melbourne are overstocked with goods; but the extra-

Provisions in general are not dear, in proportion to house rent; at least tea, sugar, butcher's meat, and potatoes are at a reasonable price; but bread, milk, butter, and such vegetables as turnips, cabbages, &c., are still at a high figure; the quartern loaf is 1s. 6d. It must be distinctly understood, in spite of all the "croaking" letters which have swarmed in the English papers, that the industrious workman may secure employment at high wages the very day he lands; while, at the same time, the clerk, shopman, or broken-down city idler lingers about our streets dispirited, unemployed, and miserable.

Some land sales at Melbourne had realised £166 per foot, or £13 per inch, frontage. Fine flour, £33; cauliflowers, 18s. to 24s. per dozen; geese, 25s. to 30s. each; fowls per pair, 14s.; potatoes, 30s. per cwt.; butter, 4s. 6d. per lb; hay, £35 per ton.

Freight to London: Gold, 4½d. per oz.
Labour-market: Married couple (no children), £70 to £100 per annum; with family, £60 to £90; shepherds, £35 to £40; general useful servants, £70 to £75; gardeners, £70 to £80; men cooks, £2 to £4 per week; carpenters, 20s. to 25s. per day; masons, 25s. to 30s.; blacksmiths, 20s. to 25s.; farm labourers, 25s. to 30s. (with rations) per week; seamen, for London, £45 to £50; coasting, £9 to £10 per month. About twenty or thirty merchant ships, with their topmasts struck, are lying useless in the port. Seamen are scarce.

At Adelaide trade was improving rapidly. Provisions in general are not dear, in proportion to house rent; at least

At Adelaide trade was improving rapidly.

Accounts from New Zealand are favourable. The drain of labourers from Van Diemen's Land is severely felt by the colonists.

Several persons have been arrested in Victoria, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the gold escort; but they have all been discharged for want of evidence. The wounded troopers are recovering. The wine-growers of the colony have at last resolved to bring their produce boldly and directly into the market, and compete with the foreign wines now so largely imported. foreign wines now so largely imported.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, having obtained the co-operation of England, France, and America, to assist in carrying out the proposal of connecting the two oceans by an artificial ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has completed all necessary arrangements to send out a large surveying expedition, for the purpose of making a detailed survey of that part of the Isthmus lying between Port Escossé and San Miguel, the interior of which is entirely unknown to the world at large, and appears, from the discoveries made by Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, on the occasion of their examining that country in 1852, to present great facilities for the accomplishment of such an inter-oceanic communication, and well deserving the support given to it. The surveying party, under Mr. Lionel Gisborne's charge, is to sail from Southampton on the 17th inst. (this day); and is to be accompanied by Lieut. St. John, R.E., and a party of sappers and miners, on the part of our Government. Dr. Cullen is also to accompany Mr. Gisborne, and aid him as far as possible with his local knowledge of the country. The Scorpion Government surveying vessel has been appointed for this service, and has already left England for Jamaica, where she will join the English, French, and American war-steamers, which are to form the provided a party of marines to accompany the expedition into the interior, should the hostilities of the Indians render it necessary. One half of the expedition will be detached at St. Thomas, and proceed with Mr. H. C. Forde direct to Panama, where an English Government steamer is to be in readiness to accompany them to the Gulf San Miguel, and to remain there during the entire time that the survey is in operation. ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Com

THE SON OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.-This young Prince THE SON OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.—This young Prince has recently arrived in England from France, having travelled under the name of M. Dalval. His Highness, who is described as a most intelligent and gentlemanlike person, has been sojourning for a short time at the fashionable watering-place of Torquay His object in visiting this country is said to be to complete his education, for which purpose he will shortly proceed to Dawiish, and place himself under a clergyman of that place. It is expected that the Emperor of Hayti himself, with some of the members of the Court, will visit his son during the ensuing spring.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN TURKEY .- The following officers have BRITISH OFFICERS IN TURKEY.—The following officers have quitted England for Constantinople, intending to proceed thence to the Danube:—Colonel R. Cannon, K.C. of Charles III., and of St. Ferdinand; Major Forbes, Madras Light Cavalry; Captain Lake, Madras Engineers; Captain Rigby, Bombay Infantry; Captain Balfour Ogilvy, Madras Army; Lieut. Green, Bombay Army; Lieut. Anderson, Bombay Artillery; Captain Twopenny, British service; and Lieut. Erlam, late Austrian cavalry. These officers will be followed by Lieut.-Colonel Kent Murray. Lieut.-Colonel Beatson, Bengal Army, has already joined Omer Pacha's army. These gentlemen proceed to Turkey with introductions from Lord Clarendon and the Turkish Embassy, but with no decided expectations of employment. expectations of employment.

STATUE OF MARSHAL NEY.

THE French Government have just realised with great pomp and éclat an idea which was conceived four years ago by the Republican Government

vernment.

In execution of an Imperial decree, a statue in bronze has been erected to the memory of Marshal Ney, upon the exact spot where he was shot on the 7th December, 1815, in the alley of the observatory, near a wall about one hundred yards from the grille of the garden of

the Luxembourg.

The Marshal is represented at the moment when, at the head of his

The Marsnai is represented at the moment when, at the head of his division, he carried a redoubt during the celebrated battle of Moscow. He has dropped at his feet the Marshal's bâton, in order to seize the sword with which he is about to win the title of Prince.

It will be recollected that Marshal Ney was one of the first Generals who, in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, gave in his submission to the Bourbons. In reward he was created Peer of France, and Chevalier of St. Louis. In February, 1814, when the news arrived that Napoleon had returned from Elba, he went to Louis XVIII., and promised him to bring him the ex-Emperor, in an iron cage. He put himself at the head of the troops, in order to oppose the Emperor's progress; but on his arrival at Lons-le-Saulnier, on the 16th March, his opinions underwent a sudden change, for he read to his army a proclamation commencing:—"The cause of the Bourbons is lost; it is to Napoleon, our Sovereign, to whom alone it belongs to reign over this creat courts."" When Napeleon fell a second time from the throne Marshal Ney took refuge in the château of Bessonis, in the department du Lot. He was discovered, and, on the 6th December, 1815, was condemned to death by the Court of Peers. One hundred and thirty-nine Peers voted for the capital punishment, seventeen for banishment, and five members abstained from voting. The Marshal evinced considerable embarrassment and feebleness during the interval of suspense; but, as soon as the condemnation was pronounced, he recovered the grandeur of soul of a hero. When the authorities came to read his sentence, he of soul of a hero. interrupted the Secrétaire-archiviste, who began to enumerate his titles, and cried:—"Say simply Michel Ney, who will soon be a handful of dust." The next day, at eight in the morning, he was conducted into the alley of the Observatory, whilst the populace expected him on the plain of Grenelle, where it was believed the execution would take place. Ney was placed with his back to the wall. He refused to have his eyes bound; but placing his right hand upon his heart, he said, in a firm voice, "Soldiers, aim at the heart!" He fell instantly, struck by six balls in the breast and three in the head.

The artist charged with the execution of the statue had proposed to represent Michel Ney, clad in a plain great coat, his hand upon his breast, and giving the word of command to fire. But the Administration of Fine Arts were of opinion that this scene would be too dramatic; and they gave the preference to the heroic attitude which perpetuates the souvenir of one of the greatest feats of arms that illustrate the brilliant career of the celebrated warrior, who, by birth the son of a wine-cooper of Sarrelouis, rose to be a Marshal and a

Prince, whom Napoleon surnamed the Bravest of the Brave, and "l'ame tremple d'acter.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Statue took place on the 7th

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Statue took place on the 7th instant, in the avenue of the Observatory, in the presence of the relations of the deceased, and of a vast number of military officers, high civil functionaries, and other persons s, ecially invited. The venerable widow of the Marshal, who yet lives, was not present, being prevented by want of strength from assisting at so great and striking a ceremony. Among the persons present were Marshals de Saint Arnaud, Vaillant, Magnan, de Castellane, Harispe, and Reille; several Admirals; the Ministers of State, of Public Instruction, and of Justice; the President and Vice-President of the Council of State, and a considerable number of senators, deputies, and high functionaries, all in grand uniform. Round the monument a large space was appropriated to officers of every arm; and three tribunals, handsomely hung with crimson velvet, were set apart for the dignitaries of State, the members of the Senate and Legislative Body, and a considerable number of ladies, dressed in mourning. A little before one o'clock the Prince de la Moskowa, General of Brigade and member of the Senate; the Duke d'Elchingen, in the uniform of a non-commissioned officer of dragoous; Colonel Edgard Ney, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; and Count de Persigny, Minister of the Interior (married to the grand daughter of the deceased Marshal), arrived, and took the places specially assigned to them in one of the tribunes, as members of the family of the deceased. Prince Napoleon arrived shortly after; and almost at the same moment the Archbishop of Paris advanced at the head of the metropolitan clergy. The prelate, wearing his mitre, and preceded by the crosier and other emblems of religion, came forward to the foot of the Statue, the clergy chanting the "De Profundia," and all the persons present remaining uncovered. After a short religious service the clergy took their places, and a flourish of military music gave notice that the ceremony was about to commence. The canvas covering which livered the following address:-

Gentlemen,—We are to-day assembled to perform a great act of national reparation; we are come to inaugurate a Statue to Marshal Ney, on the same spot where, thirty-eight years ago, the hero fell—a victim to civil discords and to the misfortunes of the country. This solemn reparion was due to the memory of the Prince of Moskowa, to his services, and to his companions-in-arms. If there is a privilege which belongs to great men united to the destinies of empires, it is to be judged by their services, and not by their errors. His legal rehabilitation may be seen in the act which we now assemble to witness. France will hail it with respect, mingled with gratitude. Soldiers! it is to you more particularly that I now address myself. The glory of Marshal Ney belongs to France; but it is, in the first place, the patrimony of the army. His life was connected with the finest souvenirs of our military history. Germany, Italy, Spain, and Russia have contemplated on their most famous fields of battle that noble form, as impassive in danger as the bronze which now represents him. To follow Marshal Ney in the details of his military career would be to write a history of our most giorious triumphs; I shall, therefore, now confine myself to a rapid sketch of the principal events of his life.

The Minister then gave a biographical sketch of the services of Marshal Ney, from his first entrance into the army in 1788, as a private in the Hussars, up to the end of his military career, specifying in detail the various battles and campaigns in which he had taken part, and concluded by saying:—"Let us offer our thanks to him (the Emperor) whose noble mind has acquitted this debt of France, and has permitted the army to come and seek military inspirations at the foot of the statue of a great captain."

M. Dupin next addressed the meeting, and, on rising, was hailed by loud acclamations by the assembled multitude, who called to mind that he was before the Court-martial and the Chamber of Peers the defender of Marshal New, and had all his life advocated his rehabilitation.

of Marshal Ney, and had all his life advocated his rehabilitation.

he was before the Court-martial and the Chamber of Peers the defender of Marshal Ney, and had all his life advocated his rehabilitation. M. Dupin said:—

Gentlemen, in 1815, when Paris was occupied by the foreign armies—when their bivouacs, still smoking, sullied the Tuileries and the Luxembourg, M. Berryer, sen., and myself were entrusted with the defence of Marshal Ney. We then were accomplishing a great duty—the duty the most sacred of the profession of an advocate. Our efforts were fruitless, as the illustrious accused succumbed! This day, after a long interval, furrowed by several revolutions, I come, with the sons of the Marshal, to be present at a great act of reparation accorded to the memory of their father. It is an honour in which I thank them for having associated me, That condemnation was not a just one; for it was hurried on in presence, and under the pressure, of the foreigner. "It is in the name of Europe," said the Prime Minister of the Restoration, in the Chamber of Peers, when bringing before it the charge against the Marshal, "it is in the name of Europe that I come here to conjure you, and require you, at the same time, to condemn Marshal Ney!" No, that condemnation was not legal, for it was pronounced in contempt and violation of a formal article of the convention, signed, arms in hand, under the walls of Paris. One of the plenipotentiaries of that c nvention, General Guilleminot, when called as witness before the Chamber of Peers, and interrogated by the Chancellor as to the part which he had taken in that negotizion, replied in these terms:—"I was charged, as head of the staff of the army, to stipulate for an amnesty for all persons, whatever might have been their opinions, functions, and conduct. That point was accorded without any difficulty. I had orders to break off every conference if a refusal was given. The army was ready to attack, and it was that article which caused it to lay down its arms." In fine, that condemnation was not regular, for the defence of the accused, without whi —it was the tricoloured flag immolated to the white flag! It was reserved to the nephew of the Emperor to repair that outrage, by erecting a monument of honour in the place of a funeral monument; and by raising the statue of a hero on the very spot which had beheld the victim fall! Parties (concluded M. Dupin, pointing to the uplifted arm and brandished sabre of the Statue)—parties should bear in mind, that certain men whom they kill rise again in the attitude of command! Honour to the men who are thus called from the tomb, and who again rise up before posterity, in the midst of the consolatory ceremonies of religion, and of the acclamations of their fellow-citizens; and, like Marshal Ney, in the attitude of command! tude of command ! Renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed; and, the troops and

Renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed; and, the troops and deputations having filed off before the Statue, the ceremony terminated.

M. Francois Nude, sculptor of the Statue, is one of the first contemporary sculptors in France. He is now an old man, with a white beard, but with energetic features, and a lively and penetrating expression. Born at Dijon—the French city which, after Paris, has the greatest taste for the arts—he was a pupil of Cartelier. In 1812 he carried away the great prize which the Institute gave every year; and, two years afterwards, he was preparing to go to Rome, to continue his studies at the French Academy there: when events occurred in the political world which compelled him to change his design. His family were Republican; and he took refuge with them in Belgium, where he remained during almost the whole of the interval of the Restoration. During this period he profited much by the counsel and encouragement of his during almost the whole of the interval of the Restoration. During this period he profited much by the counsel and encouragement of his illustrious companion in exile, Louis David. He has exceuted, among other works, a series of compositions, of which Achilles was the hero, for the palace of the Prince of Orange. Among his works best known in France we may mention "La Marsellaise,"—one of the four great basrelies of the Aro de Triomphe de l'Etoile; the group of the Baptism, in the Church of the Madeleine; the group of Calvary, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul; the statue of Cato, in the garden of the Tuleries; Joan of Aro and a Mercury, in the garden of the Luxembourg; the little "Pecheur à la Tortue" in the Museum of the same palace; and La Perouse, at the Museum of the Marine.

The chef dœuvre of M. Nude appears to be his little statue in silver of

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THE GILDED PAGODA, AT PROME.

Louis XIII., at the château of Dampietre, belonging to an illustrious protector of the arts, M. de Luques. The young King is represented, at the age of fifteen, in the elegant costume of the period. The pedestal of this statue is of rare workmanship. There is also remarked at some distance from Dijon, in a country-house situated upon an eminence in the middle of a grove of trees, and in face of the Alps, a fine funeral monument, which represents the apotheosis of Napoleon. When the French troops pass near this edifice, they turn on one side to salute the Emperor with discharges of artillery and volleys of musketry. At Paris may be seen at the present moment, upon the colonnade of the Louvre, the bronze statue of Marshal Bertrand, destined for a public place at Châteauroux. This is one of M. Nude's works, who had also in his atelier many other remarkable works of sculpture; among which are the funeral statue of Godefroy Cavaignac, brother of the late chief of the Republican Government; "Hebe, playing with the Eagle of Jupiter;" a "Cupid, bearing a Sceptre as King of Nature, seated upon a Rock."

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THE GILDED PAGODA AT PROME.

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This Pagoda is situated upon a conically-shaped hill of about 300 feet in height, and is approached on all four quarters by a flight of steps, which are covered over with a succession of wooden buildings, the roofs of which overlap each other, and are very elaborately carved. Our Sketch shows the entrance to the north flight of steps, consisting of a very pretty wooden pagoda-like building, with seven roofs, terminating in a gilded spire. The spire is surmounted by a "Tee," or umbrella—an ornament upon which bells are suspended. The building is flanked by two immense figures, representing griffins in the act of devouring a crocodile and a tiger. The buildings to the left are converted into barracks for the Bengal artillery, the officers of that company occupying the houses on the pagoda terrace. When the attack was made upon Prome, it was up these steps that the storming party rushed in taking the Pagoda. Strange to say, the first to enter was a little dog, which had followed one of the storming companies throughout the campaign. In the foreground are seen two guns of the Light Horse Field Battery, Foot Artillery. We are indebted for this Sketch to an officer in the British service.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Burney, during the occupation of Prome, was most active in providing for the soldiers' spiritual welfare; and that the Governor-General seconded his efforts by placing 1000 rupees at his disposal for books for the garrison.

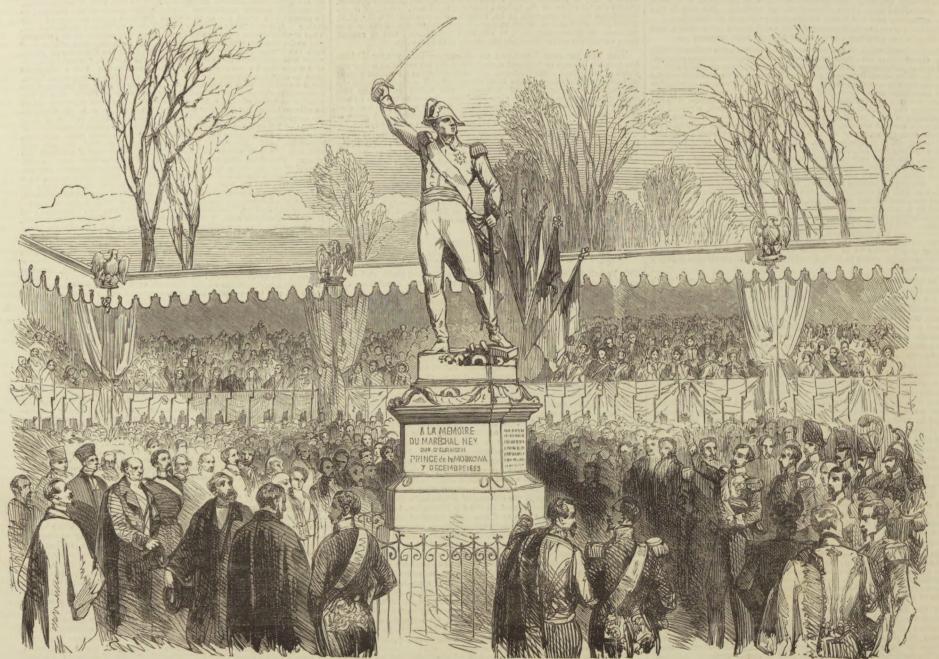
DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL GODWIN.

GENERAL GODWIN, the veteran East Indian Commander, died at Simla on the 24th October last. General Godwin, who had risen to his high rank through long and laborious service, was chosen to conduct the late warlike expedition against Burmah: his appointment and his subsequent dilatory mode of proceeding afforded subject for much public discussion. The General was, however, far from being unsuccessful: his progress proved slow but sure; to his great defeat of the Burmese on the 21st November, 1852, and his subsequent conquest of Pegu is, no doubt, owing to the victorious peace which our arms obtained last June from the Sovereign of Burmah. General Godwin has not long survived this prosperous ending of his campaign.

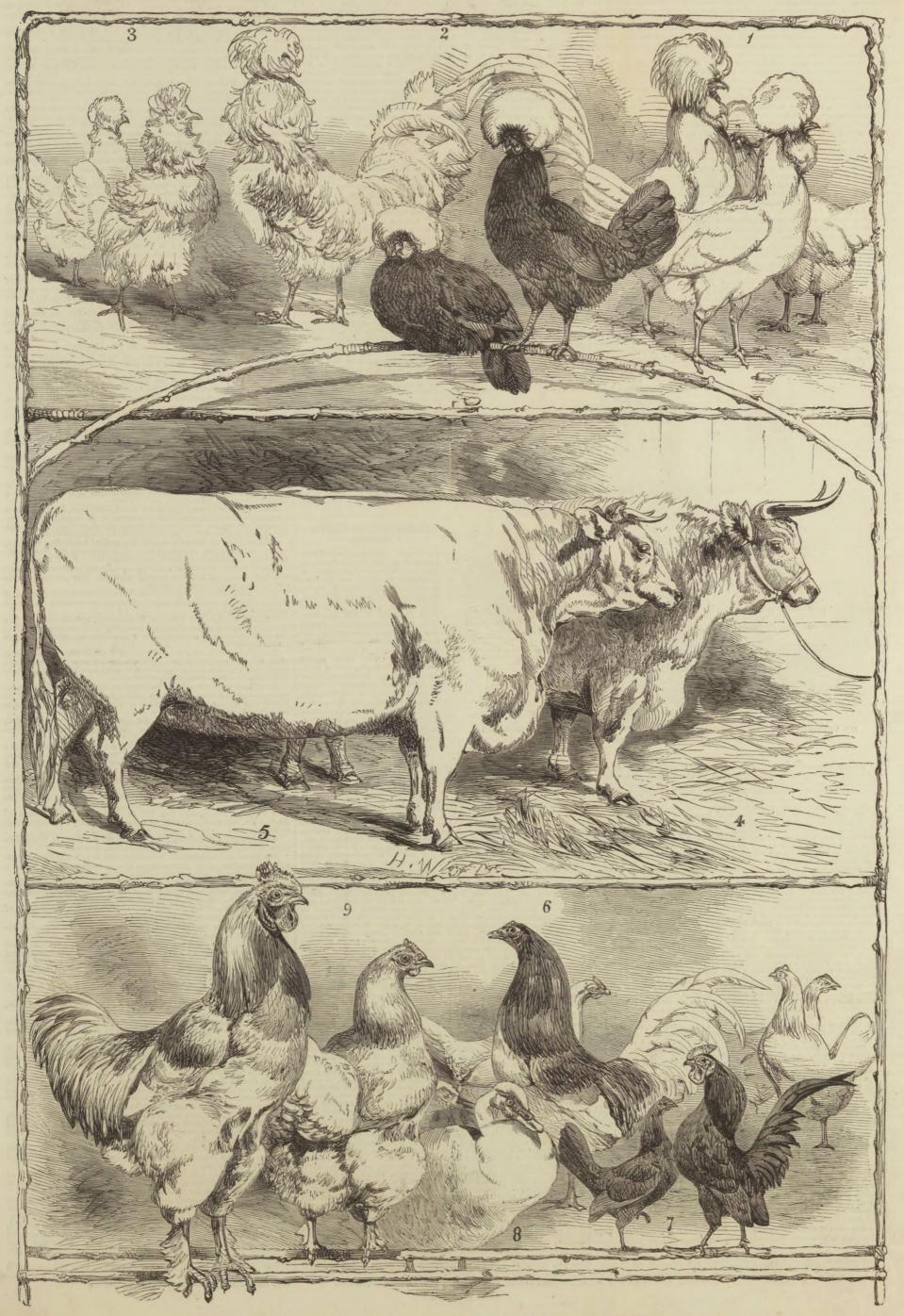


THE LATE GENERAL GODWIN.

The above Portrait has been engraved from a very clever and characteristic pen-and-ink drawing, forwarded to us from Burmah, by a non-commissioned officer, who served under the General during the greater part of the Burmese War.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF MARSHAL NEY, IN THE GARDENS OF THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS.



PRIZES AT THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

This important Show of Cattle and Poultry was opened, in Bingley-hall-street, for the private view on Tuesday, and to the public the day following; and a very successful exhibition it is pronounced to be, excelling in many essentials all its predecessors. The Show is only in its fifth year, yet in some respects it is equal to that of the Smithfield Club. The great object which the promoters have had in view has been to Foster and encourage the principle of "early maturity." All the classes for neat cattle were well filled with animals of the highest merit, and so equally matched that in some classes the judges had very great difficulty in awarding the prize.

equally matched that in some classes the judges had very great difficulty in awarding the prize.

There was not quite so large a show of Hereford oxen as last year; but, in point of quality, the display was, upon the whole, superior. The show of Hereford steers was eminently successful, for a finer range of young oxen were never stalled. The gold medal for the best ox or steer was awarded to Mr. W. Heath, of Ludham hall, Norfolk, for his Hereford steer. The Hereford helfers were equally good. In the Short-horn classes some very fine specimens were exhibited—helfers chiefly attracting the attention of agriculturists. The breed of pure Devons was well represented. The Cross-breds exhibited were superior to those hitherto eent here, and there was a larger number of animals stored. The first prize in this class was awarded to the Duke of Beaufort for a cross between a West Highland Scotch bull and a pure Devon cow. A few long-horns were shown, quite average samples of their class; but this breed finds less favour with breeders and feeders than some others. There was a capital display of the Scotch and Welch breeds, in which, as usual, Mr. Robbs, of Thirsk, contributed some of the most meritorious specimens. Altogether the cattle show was deserving of the highest con Altogether the cattle show was deserving of the highest con

The number of Sheep exhibited was small, and the quality of the favourite breeds hardly up to the mark of the Smithfield Club. Even in their own peculiar district, Leicesters seemed to decline in estimation. Sir Robert Throckmorton's prize pen of Downs was much admired; but the principal feature of the sheep show was the fine display of Shropshires and crosses. The Earl of Aylesford; Mr. T. C. Whitmore, of Apley, Shropshire; the Hon. Robert Curzon; Mr. Druce, of Eynsham; the Marquis of Exeter; Mr. Gillott, of South Leight, Oxfordshire; Mr. Twitchall, of Wilby, Northamptonshire; and Mr. Hemning, of Coldicott; were the chief competitors in these classes—the

Perming, of Coldicolt; were the chief competitors in these classes—the prizes of which were exceedingly well contested.

The show of Pigs was both large and splendid, thus supplying to the general character of the display an important feature of its attractiveness. An exhibition of fat stock, without the porcine element to squeak, grunt, nore, and be poked at by visitors, would indeed be the play with the part of Hamlet left out. At Bingley-hall there has been no such omission, and it says a good deal for the merit of the Prince's pigs that

they were here again selected for the chief prize in their class. The finest specimen, however, exhibited was, undoubtedly, a model porker—the property of Mr. L. Brodhurst Hall, Back-hall, Chester.

the property of Mr. L. Brodhurst Hall, Back-hall, Chester.

The most characteristic excellence, however, of the Birmingham Show was the Poultry, in which it has taken, and, probably, will long maintain, the lead. Last year's exhibition contained 1300 pens; this year the entries were 2275. If it be borne in mind that the contributors—who came from all parts of the country, and even from Ireland, with the exception of some fifty or sixty—were all amateurs, and that the sales of birds exhibited amounted, on Tuesday, before four o'clock, to £1000, some idea may be formed of the wide area over which the poultry mania is diffused, and of the intensity of its symptoms. It gave an extraordinary interest to this year's Show at Birmingham, for such a collection has never previously been brought together. The display here was set off by a new and greatly improved arrangement of pens, which enabled the birds to be much better seen than formerly. Exhibited in such numbers and excellence, facilities of inspection, so as to discriminate their nicely-shaded merits, are essential. In Dorkings, especially the dark grey, there was a wonderful display. The Spanish and game varieties were also exceedingly well represented. Dorkings, especially the dark grey, there was a wonderful display. The Spanish and game varieties were also exceedingly well represented. Malays, which generally form weak parts of poultry exhibitions, were here exceedingly strong. As for Cochin-Chinas, they were larger, more awkward upon their legs, and heavier than ever; and, therefore, were considered more beautiful by discriminating judges. At this season of the year, when turkeys rise so much in estimation and in price, it may not be useless to point out that the wild American species, distinguishable by its bronzed wing, has carried the palm away, at all our recent shows, for weight and excellence. Being close-feathered birds, they do not look so large as they are in reality. A cook and two hens exhibited weighed 55½ lbs. Aylesbury ducks retained their old superiority; but there were some novelties in geese, the "Embden" beating the "Toulouse." Although the agriculturist may hold in some disparagement the poultry department of the Birmingham Exhibition, the attractiveness of the whole display with the general public depends largely upon that feature. Upon the preceding page we have engraved the following prizes:—

1. FOLAND FOWL.—Class 42. No. 1611.—First Prize, £2 2s. J. H.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved the following prizes:—

1. Poland Fowl.—Class 42. No. 1611.—First Prize, £2 2s. J. H. Vivian, Eaq., M.P., Singleton, Swansea.

2. Poland Fowl (black, with white crests).—Class 36, No. 1501.—First Prize, £2 2s. Mrs. Adxins, Carpenter-road, Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

3. FRIZZLED, or ITALIAN.—Class 42, No. 1663.—First Prize, £2 2s. Miss Vivian, Singleton, Swansea.

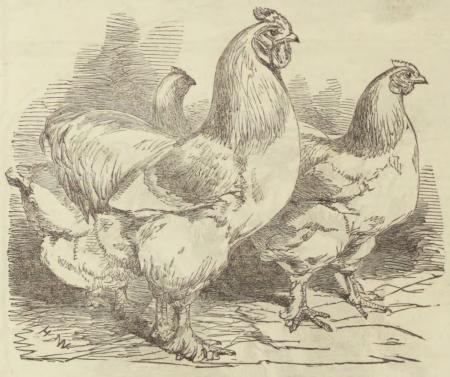
4. HEREFORD HEIFER.—Class 4. No. 31.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal to Breeder. Exhibitor, Mr. William Heath, Ludham Hall, Norwich; Breeder, Charles Henry Beddoes, Esq., R.N., Hopesay, Shropshire. Age, 2 years and 7 months. Fed on grass, hay, turnips, out and pea-meal.

5. SHORT-HORN HEIFER.—Class 8, No. 66.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal as Breeder; also the Gold Medal and extra Prize of £20 for the best Cow or neifer. Exhibitor and Breeder, Mr. H. Amoler, Watkinson Hall, Halifax. Age, 3 yrs. 11 m. Fed on grass hay, swedes, mangold-

son Hall, Halifax. Age, 3 yrs. 11 m. Fed on grass hay, swedes, mangold-wurtzel, beanmeal, and cake.
6. Game Fowl.—Class 20, No. 1011.—First Prize, £2 2s. Mr. Henry Felthouse, Tamworth.
7. BANTAMS.—Class 46, No. 1767. Mr. Gilbert W. Moss, Liverpool. Age, 2 years.
8. Decks.—Class 52, No. 1944.—First Prize, 10s. Mr. Charles Sturge, Edguaston, Birmingham.
9. Cochin-China.—Class 13, No. 812.—First Prize, £1 1s. Mr. Charles Punchard, Blunt's Hall, near Haverhill, Suffolk.

PRIZE COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.

Foremost among the Prizes awarded at the Great Northern Pig and Poultry Exhibition, at Doncaster, on the 1st and 2nd inst., were the Cochin-China Fowls, shown by Mr. Reynolds, of Boston, and which eclipsed 89 competitors from all parts of the kingdom. They are remarkably short-legged, and beautifully feathered to the extremity of the toe. The First-prize birds are of a very rich buff colour, free from dark hackle feathers in the neck, and of great size and beauty. We have engraved a pair. The Second-prize birds are of a delicate buff—a very rare tint. These are among the finest speciwn by Mr. Reynolds, of Boston These are among the finest speci-mens we remember to have seen of the Cochin-China breed, which has, doubtless, been very much improved, and made to assume all the habits of the barn-door fowl.



MR, REYNOLDS'S PRIZE COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS, FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION, AT DONCASTER.

Royal Geographical Society.—The third meeting of this learned body was held on Monday evening, in the rooms, Regent-street—Sir R. Murchison in the chair—when the second portion of a paper on the passes of the Ba kan range, or Mount Hæmus, was read to the members. This paper minutely described the several defiles, and entered into a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages in a military point of view, of the routes pursued by the armies of Darius, Alexander the Great, Marshal Diebitsch, and Lieut-Gen. Jocamus and was drawn up from communications supplied by the President. The first portion had reference more e-pecially to the line of communication between Salymni and Kasan. The second proceeded to describe in military detail the pass through the range from Salymni to Starika, and on to Babrova, representing it as very difficult, especially between Salymni and Starika. At Yacovita it stated there was a defile of an hour's march, which was very narrow. Near Shumia a bridge crossed the ravine. Here it was that the Russians forced their passage, during the campaign of 1829, against the Turks. Passing the route of Alexander, 336 B.C., it minutely described the country between the Upper and Lower Dwina, supposed to be the battle-field of the wars between the Maccdonians and the Tribulians. At the conclusion of the paper it was asked if any military gentleman present could account for the manner in which Darius and other military leaders of antiquity had been able, without large commissariats, to conduct their forces through these defiles. Colonel Everest said these leaders had availed themselve of the large stores of provisions collected by the natives, and that their passages had been also greatly facilitated by the divisions among the native tribes, which prevented them from combined action in resistance to the invaders. Dr. Colquhoun stated that he was acquainted with fen. Jocmus, than whom no person was better qualified to explain the Balkan passes. Lord Radstock wished to know if a communication such as the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY .- The third meeting of this REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE IN THE ADRIATIC .- A notice ap-

pears in Tuesday night's Gazette that the rigorous quarantine lately imposed on vessels arriving from Great Britain had been removed in the Adriatic ports of the Roman States; and that vessels arriving from Great Britain in those ports will be admitted on the same footing as vessels coming from the ports of France, Sardinia, and Tuscany.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO CALCUTTA.—GENERAL POSTOFFICE, Dec., 1853.—The Postmaster-General has been informed that
the Government express from Bombay to Calcutta has been discontinued,
and that, consequently, letters and newspapers addressed to Calcutta,
when sent viä Bombay, can only be forwarded in future by the ordinary
daily mail. It is necessary to make this alteration known to the public
in the United Kingdom, as a notice was issued in May, 1847, announcing
the arrangement sunder which letters might be conveyed to Calcutta by
the Government express, if specially so addressed.

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INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The Lords Commissioners of LOTD by Maje to live in a course to be transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs for the information and guidance of their officers at the everet ports in the United Kingdom, a copy of a letter from the Fareign office, and of a note from the Chevaller Bunsen, the Prussian Musical at time Court, enclosing patterns of the stamp to be hereafter Minister at this Court, enclosing patterns of the stamp to be hereafter affixed to the works imported into this country from the States of

Germany parties to the International Copyright Convention with this

Large Iron Room.—Messrs. Chubb and Son, of 57, St. Paul's Churchyard have just completed one of their large moveable wroughtiron fireproof strong rooms, for the Adelaide Branch of the South Australian Banking Company. Its external dimensions are seven feet high seven feet wide, and seven feet deep; and, after deducting the necessary thickness of the fireproofing chambers, the internal contents amount to 254 cubic feet. The interior of the room is fitted with tiers of shelves, sufficient to accommodate a great quantity of books, deed boxes, &c., and at the farther end with two distinct strong iron closets for the deposit of cash, bills, and other valuables, which will be accessible only to the officials who possess the keys of these depositories. The room is lined throughout with hard steel plates, to render ineffectual any attempts to gain access to the interior by means of drilling, and the thickness of the iron plates forming the body of the room is three-quarters of an inch at the thinnest part. The room is so constructed as to be taken to pieces for convenience of packing and transit, and can be erected in its new position in a few hours. The fireproofing composition is enclosed in separate chambers, which are secured in their proper positions when re-erecting the room. The entrance is secured by a pair of strong fireproof wrought-iron folding doors, fitted with Chubb's patent detector locks, on their recently-improved principle, throwing twenty massive bolts all round; secondly, by two case-hardened iron scutcheon locks over the ke-holes of the main locks; and, further, by two of Chubb's bank locks, wich twelve tumblers in each, as additional eheck locks. Each door is made to open independently of the other, that in case of the accidental loss of any of the set of keys belonging to either door, access to the interior may be obtained by the other, in order that the business of the bank may not be impeded. The weight of the room, complete, is nearly seven tons. LARGE IRON ROOM.—Messrs. Chubb and Son, of 57, St. Paul's seven tons

The Coal Trade.—At the present time, when the exceeding dearness of coals is much felt by all classes of consumers, the following detail, from the Durham Chronicle, will be found very interesting:—To such an extent has our coal industry been developed, that not less than \$7,000.000 of tons are annually raised, the value of which at the pit's mouth is little less than £10.000,000; at the places of consumption, probably not less than £20,000,000. The capital employed in the trade exceeds £10,000,000. About 400 iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coals, and 7,000,000 tons of ironstone, in order to produce 2.500,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000. For the supply of the metropolis alone 3,600,000 tons of coals are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; our coas ing vessels conveyed, in 1850, upwards of 9,360,000 tons to various ports in the United Kingdom, and 3,350,000 tons were exported to foriegn countries and the British possessions. The extent of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, and the annual produce 37,000,000 tons; of Belgium. 250 miles, annual produce, 5,000,000 tons; of France, 2000 miles, annual produce, 4,150,000 tons; of the United States, 113,000 miles, annual produce, 4,000,000 tons; of Prussia, 2200 miles, annual produce, 4,000,000 tons; of Spain, 4000 miles, annual produce, 550,000 tons; of British North America, 180,000 miles, annual produce, 550,000; Shropshire and Worcestershire, 79,950; South Staffordshire, 550,000; Shropshire and Vorcestershire, 80,000; Soutish coal-fields, 1,045,000; Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 80,000; Soutish coal-fields, 1,045,000; Tish coal-fields Ulster, 500,000; Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Gloucestershire, 1,000,000. Our exports, which in 1810 amounted to 1,045,000; Mususter, 1,000,000. Our exports, which in 1810 amounted to 1,000,000; Mususter, 1,000,000. Our exports, which in 1810 amounted to 1,000,000 fons, valued at £576,000, had increased in 1850 to 3,531,000 tons, THE COAL TRADE.—At the present time, when the exceeding

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Central Railroad, New York, has over twenty-six miles of

freight cars in use; yet even this does not accommodate the vast business that offers itself, and new cars are constantly in progress.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute £100 to the building of the new church for the accommodation of the British residents in Paris.

The extra clerks in the Customs are in future to be paid

monthly, instead of, as hitherto, once in each quarter.

The Paris advices state that Namik Pacha is likely to contract a Turkish five per cent loan at sixty. These terms, however, are much lower than those which are understood to have been contemplated

The Rev. Richard Whittington, M.A., one of the masters of the Islington Proprietary School, has been elected to the vacant Assistant-Mastership in Merchant Taylors' School.

Islington Proprietary School. has been elected to the vacant Assistant-Martership in Merchant Taylors' School.

A groundless rumour has been put in circulation to the effect that Baron Richards is about to retire from the Chief Commissionership. There was not a particle of foundation for the report.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two more ships to convey emigrants to Melbourne, to be ready to receive passengers on the 24th and 27th of January next.

Mr. Frederick Glennie, resident at Mexico, has been appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city.

There have been great disturbances lately with the Chinamen at the Turon diggings, near Bathurst, and many of them have been marched to the watch-house. The "yellow skins" have been so much annoyance to the authorities that they have ordered them off the diggings.

Last week Mrs. Caroline Chisholm delivered an interesting address to the members of the Mechanics' Institution at the Music hall, Leeds, on the su'ject of emigration to Australia.

The barque Sultana, from Smyrna to Boston, has been spoken with near the latter city. Martin Koszta was among her passengers.

Of the gold from the United States, per Arabia, at Liverpool, on Sunday, 666,661 dels, there were 277,022 dols. transnipped to France, in the Margaret, for Havre.

A letter from Quebe c, dated Nov. 23, says—"There are now in this port, ready to sail, at least 45 vessels, 40 of which are not yet loaded. Sailors' wages are £22 10s—cash down, in silver, the moment the vessel's anchor is weighed.

The number of vessels in the month ended the 5th ult., employed in the intercourse heterom. Great Batterin and Ireland, the contraction of the co

The number of vessels in the month ended the 5th ult., employed in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, that entered inwards was 640, and the tonnage 134,572; and that cleared outwards was 16,183, and the tonnage 2,160,561.

Mr. Hercules Robertson presented her Majesty's letter before the Court on Friday, at eleven o'clock, and sat as Lord Probationer. On Saturday, after reporting, he took his place in the Outer House as Lord

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Lieut.-

Colonel Archibald Bogle, of the East India Company's service.
Several cases have arrived from India, containing arms intended to be deposited in the armoury of the Tower of London, and the necessary arrangements have been made with the Government authorities for their admission.

their admission.

The amount of railway calls falling due on December is £894,496. The total amount called in all 1853 is £11,252,273 against £8,043 041 in 1852, showing an increase of £3,215,269

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just issued a pastoral

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just issued a pastoral to the inhabitants of the latter city, urging them to use every exertion for the establishment of model lodging houses.

According to the Correspondence of Berlin, it is stated that the Dowager Frincess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is about to enter a French convent at Kennzheim, near Colmar.

A station-master and guard on the Caledonian Railway have been fined—one in £3 16s., and the other in £2 7s.—for taking two passengers in custody who protested against an undue filling of a carriage with passengers beyond the number allowed by the regulations.

At the Earl of Derby's seat at Knowsley, Lords Malmesbury, Anson, and Ossulston, and the Hons. Col. Stanley and Mr. Talbot, shot in one day, 62 pheasants, 29 hares, and 81s rabbits—in all 904 head.

The steamer Duntroon Castle, from Jersey to Newhaven, put into Portsmouth on Tuesday evening disabled. Her passengers were conveyed per special train to London.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce has severely bruised the bones of his knee by a fall, and there is no probability of his resuming his judicial duties for sone days.

Placards appeared in Paris on Wednesday, announcing the sale of the château and estate of Raincy, belonging to the Orleans family, in virtue of the configeration decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. The upset

of the château and estate of Raincy, belonging to the Orleans family, in virtue of the confiscation decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. The upset price is 1,383,098f. About 1400 rats were recently killed in some very old-standing

About 1400 rats were recently killed in some very old-standing wheat ricks on an estate in the neighbourhood of Upton-on-Severn. The quantity of grain consumed by the vermin must have been very great, as they had long held possession of their quarters.

An official notice has been received at the Liverpool Customhouse, stating that the claims of the lockers had been granted; that, in future, they would rank in the service as salaried officers, and be paid in a similar way to those in London.

A solemn mass and requiem, for the late Queen of Portugal, was sung on Thursday, at the chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, in Warwick-street.

wick-street

Letters from Naples announce that another ancient town has been discovered, several feet under ground, between Acerno and Scaffari. It is stated that it does not resemble Herculaneum or Pompeii in any

Lord Palmerston has complied with a memorial of the inhabit-ants of Newcastle, praying for an "inquiry into the cause of the late mortality of that town." A commission will be appointed to make the inquiry prayed for.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Algiers on the morning of the 25th ult., and on the same day a more severe shock was experienced

at Boghar. Mrs. Margaret Catchpole, the heroine of the Rev. R. Cobbold's novel bearing her name, is about to emigrate to Australia.

The Spanish Government has addressed a letter to Earl Gran-

ville, as President of the International Postage Association, in which a speedy reduction of postal rates in Spain is announced.

Mr. Sichel, of Manchester, who was badly treated by the Austrian military authorities on the frontiers of Lombardy, has been appointed Austrian Consul at Manchester, as an amende honorable.

In ten months ended the 5th ult., there were 3,079,508 pairs of gloves imported into the United Kingdom.

gloves imported into the United Kingdom.

After Thursday last the Rotterdam mails will be sent via Belgium, and the postage on letters will be reduced to 8d. the half-ounce.

Numerous important despatches which passed between Lord Harris, Earl Grey, and Sir John Pakington, relative to the sugar-growing interests of Trinidad, have been published. The despatches and papers embrace the period from February, 1849, to December, 1852. An illustrative map is included.

A new comet discovered by Mr. Hind on the St. all in the second of the strength of the second o

A new comet, discovered by Mr. Hind, on the 8th ult., is to be called "Euterpe."

The Prussian Prayer-book enjoins that the whole of the service,

including the sermon, shall not exceed an hour.

Papers illustrative of the character and results of the revenue

survey introduced into the north-west provinces of the Bengal Presidency since 1833, have just appeared in a "Biue Book."

The new wing of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies Asylum is

The new wing of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies Asylind is now erected, and will be finally completed, in regard to the internal arrangements, in about a fortnight, and opened for the reception of new candidates at the July election.

The Kobert Small, convict ship, arrived in Swan River, 29th August, after having put into Rio on the 12th June. She had caught fire on her passage out; but the convicts had rendered every aid. For this they would be favourably reported to the Colonial Government.

Cantain Cox. the first commander of that unfavourate steamer.

Captain Cox, the first commander of that unfortunate steamer, the Melbourne, has obtained a verdict for £400 damages, for "sudden and unjust dismissal" from that vessel, against the Australian Royal Mail Steam-packet Company.

The Rev. Charles Luxemoore has been chosen a Fellow of Eton

College; and an Assistant-mastership thereby becomes vacant in the Lower School at Eton.

Lower School at Eton.

The Queen has approved of Mr. George Moss as Consul at St. Helena for the Queen of Spain; and also of Mr. Thomas Snow, as Vice-Consul at Dublin for the Republic of New Granada.

A diputation of magistrates on the subject of a Reformatory School for Juvenile Prisoners of the county of Middlesex, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, on Monday, at the Home-office.

In and around the metropolis bread which was selling at \$\frac{1}{2}\dots\$, and 9d. per 4 lb., can now be obtained at \$3\dots\$ and \$8\frac{1}{2}\dots\$, and country bread (unweighed) at 7d. and 7\frac{1}{2}\dots\$ per 10af. The price of the best bread is reduced about \$\frac{1}{2}\dots\$, and that of the League Bakery is selling at \$\frac{1}{2}\dots\$.

Woodcocks, in considerable numbers, are now to be met with in the springly shaws skirting the parish of Chevening, Kent; and, from

in the springy shaws skirting the parish of Chevening, Kent; and, from their early arrival, a hard winter is prognosticated.

ARMY CLOTHING.

(From a Military Correspondentt)

For many years the costume of the infantry soldier in regiments of the line has offered matter for animadversion. Officers of the highest rank, conscious of the defective mode of clothing the troops, as relates both to comfort and utility, offered valuable suggestions; but hitherto they have been unproductive of beneficial result. At Chobham some new patterns were displayed, and the army was Red to believe in the advent of a long-looked-for improvement; but nothing towards salutary alteration has hitherto been accomplished. The heavy ill-fashioned knapsack, the hideous chaco, and objectionable coatee and trouser still maintain their supremacy. Substitutes for each have in vain been laid before the Board. It is now said that no alteration will be effected until 1855, In what consists the necessity for procrastination remains unrevealed. Were the officers composing the Clothing Board to consult any of the veterans at present serving in the ranks, they would obtain information, from practical experience, more valuable than any suggestion emanating from speculative clothiers and accoutrement makers. Possibly such a measure has been resorted to; but, if so, why-in the parlance of the drill-sergeant-do the men remain "as they were"? No legitimately-armed force throughout Europe is so badly clothed and needlessly burthened as the British. Adherence to practice inconsistent with sound judgment might create the supposition that a variation from the outward appearance of a soldier, must deteriorate from the long-tried valour of the wearer-an hypothesis not likely to be credited by the service. The "sealed pattern," as it is termed, and the coat actually served out, are two very different habiliments. This violation of what is right originates in another reprehensible

If the money voted by Parliament for clothing an infantry regiment was devoted to that particular purpose, it would prove amply sufficient. But such is not the case, as presently shall be shown. The coatee now worn is composed of a brick-dust coloured material, affording neither warmth nor defence against wet. It is of a spongy, woolly substance; badly made; giving inadequate protection in cold weather, and absorbing instead of resisting rain. The great coats are issued by the Ordnance; and from whence such startling proofs of unprofitableness are gathered together, might puzzle the greatest of slop-tailors to explain.

A general officer, when given a regiment, derives his chief emolument from the clothing. In following the example of his predecessors, nothing disparaging can be affixed to his conduct. He accepts the appointment with the tacit understanding that his increase of income is derivable from a particular source, and from that quarter he expects the anticipated addition to arise. The fault, therefore, rests not with him on whom the superior distinction is conferred, but must be attributed to the defective system. Formerly, the Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of Foot Guards received £800 per annum on being removed from his command by brevet. The allowance is now reduced to £600. In the line, the officer, under similar circumstances, was adjudged the bare pay of the rank he quitted; but the new regulation gives him £400 a year-Small recompense, in either case, when the retired allowance does not equal the interest of amount expended on promotion, irrespective of the officers having devoted the best part of existence to the service of their country. In the British Army a General, if unemployed, does not draw pay equivalent to that allotted to a retired first-class civilian clerk in the War-office! That the Colonel of a regiment should be recompensed-ay, and well recompensed-for years of toil and danger, does not admit contradiction; but that such benefit should be gained by deprivation of health and ease from the non-commissioned and private soldiers, is indisputably wrong.

Take a corps on home service composed of 47 sergeants, 40 corporals, 17 drummers or buglers, and 800 privatesmaking a total of 904 men. It will be shown by the estimates that the sum individually granted for clothing the sergeant amounts to £7 9s. 2d.; for the corporal, £4 19s. 6d.; for the bugler or drummer, the same; and for the private, £2 6s. Now, in point of fact, the outlay actually expended on the higher rank is £3, and on the others £1 13s, each-leaving, out of £2474 2s. 4d. allowed by Government for the whole regiment, a clear gain to the Colonel of £9291s. 4d., exclusive of "compensation," &c., by which considerable profit accrues to the officer.

On nomination to the Colonelcy of a regiment, the General* enjoys the increased annual pay of £500, in the place of £400 already mentioned; which, together with the profits arising from the clothing, raises his salary to between £1300, and £1400 per annum. But this is not all clear gain: the General has many demands on his pocket for subscriptions to mess and band funds, together with various incidental expenses. It is true, that compliance with such requests is in no degree compulsory, and many refuse when referred to. On the other hand, instances of great generosity might be quoted, where officers, without waiting for solicitation, have devoted the greater part of their emoluments towards benefiting their corps. But it is not every general officer whose pecuniary position enables him to disburse for similar purposes money which, though not nominally, is, nevertheless, in reality, intended for his own use and benefit. Here, again, a glaring defect in the system becomes obvious by opening opportunity for comparison; since, where one Colonel is lauded for liberality, the commendation must be bestowed to the detraction of another.

There is a further outlay to which Colonels are subjectednamely, the accoutrements; and these must be furnished from the grant already quoted as given by Parliament under the head of clothing; but which expenditure need not greatly detract from the General's income. For the complement of men previously named, the accourrements would probably cost £1200, each set of which may be averaged to last twelve years. A small sum annually invested, and at compound interest, would meet this additional demand without greatly detracting from the General's perquisites. These facts are incontrovertible.

When the Army Estimates are next laid before the House of Commons, it were well these matters should be inquired into. Few

but military men are cognisant that money voted to the army for a specific purpose, is too often turned into a widely different channel. Scarcely one member of Parliament-if, indeed, anycares to enter into details on such professional subjects; and thence the grant for infantry clothing is carried, under a prevalent impression as to its intended just appropriation.

The emoluments of a Colonel ought at least to equal his present receipts; but it should be asked from the country as a wellmerited reward for gallant service in the field, instead of being smuggled through Parliament by a paltry subterfuge, in compliance with the usages of "political expediency." The working of the present arrangement is as repugnant to the feelings of him on whom the boon is bestowed, as it is unjust to the soldier by depriving him of so essential a comfort, as good and serviceable

GREEN JUGS USED BY THE TEMPLARS.—In clearing out the ground for the formation of Raymond-buildings, in Gray's inn, about thirty years ago, two earthern green jugs were dug up, which are preserved by the benchers as a memento of "the olden times." They will hold very little more than half a pint of liquor; are tall and of good proportions, but so small at the top as almost to preclude their being used to drink out of, and, having a lip, it is surmised that they held the portion assigned to each student, who was also supplied with a drinking-horn. I have seen a jug of the same description in the possession of a gentleman in Lincoln's-inn, which he informed me was brought to light in excavating for the new hall. It is, therefore, probable that all the inns of court were accustomed to provide jugs of the same description.—Notes and Queries.

SPANISH PAINTINGS .- The Duke de Montpensier has just pre-

were accustomed to provide jugs of the same description.—Notes and Queries.

SPANISH PAINTINGS.—The Duke de Montpensier has just presented the municipality of Seville with several valuable paintings of the Spanish school. which formerly belonged to the town. In the number's a "Virgin" of Murillo, and another of Morales; four large paintings of Zurburan; different portraits of the celebrated painters of Spain, executed by themselves—amongst them one of Velasquez.

Loss of the "Hyperion."—The American ship Edward Everett arrived in the London Docks on Monday, and landed Captain Perkins, Thomas Hartley (first mate), Henry Swift (second mate), and George Phillips (seamen), the only survivors of the American barque Hyperion, from New York for Jamaica, who were picked up floating on pieces of wreck, where they had been for 57 hours, exposed to the greatest suffering. The Hyperion left New York on Frisay, 28th October, for Jamaica, and on the following day the wind hauled to the N.E., and commenced blowing heavily, accompanied by rain. After being thrown on her beam-ends, and every effort made to save her, it was found, on Sunday night, that she was settling down fast. The pumps were quitted in order to get out the boats; but before they could be got clear, the ship sunk, in lat. 35 deg. 10 min., lon. 73 deg. 45 min., Cape Hatteras distant 100 miles. As the ship foundered, the two mates and the seaman got hold of the side of the forecastle-house, and the Captain upon a piece of the top of the hatch-house, five feet square. The night was very severe; and it was extraordinary that they escaped being washed off by the heavy seas which broke over them. The Captain saw nothing of the three men on the forecastle, nor they him—so that they imagined all else had perished. At daybreak, on Monday, Captain Perkins found a more secure kind of raft in a poriion of the top of the forecastle-house. There was a hole through which the pipe of the stove passed, through which the pub his legs, and which enabled him to keep his hold. In

ARSENICAL FOOD.—In some parts of Lower Austria and Styria, and especially in the hilly region towards Hungary (says Blackwood's Magazine), there prevails among the peasantry an extraordinary custom of eating arsenic. It is eaten professedly for one or both of two purposes: First—That the eater may thereby acquire freshness of complexion and plumpness of figure. Second—That the wind may be improved, so that long and steep heights may be climbed without difficulty of breathing. By the middle-aged and the old it is esteemed for this influence, and both results are described as following almost invariably from the use of arsenic. To improve their appearance young peasants of both sexes have recourse to it. And it is very remarkable to see how wonderfully well they attain their object; for these young poison-eaters are generally remarkable for blooming complexions, and a full, rounded, healthy appearance. No symptoms of illness or of chronic poisoning are observable, when the dose is carefully adapted to the constitution and habit of body of the person using it. But, if, from any cause, the arsenic be left off for a time, symptoms of disease occur which resemble those of slight arsenical poisoning. From these symptoms there is only one speedy mode of relief—an immediate return to arsenic-eating.

PRINCE WORONZOW, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS.

PRINCE MICHAEL WORONZOW (pronounced, and often in England spelt. Woronzoff), was lately described by a public writer as, perhaps, the second personage in the Russian Empire; an assumption founded rather on the high offices he holds, and the immense territory entrusted to his care as Governor, than upon any deeper knowledge of the political hierarchy of which the Emperor Nicholas is the chief. That he is one of the most important of the public functionaries of Russia, however, is beyond a doubt; although his services to his country have by no means equalled those of Prince Paskiewitsch, or the late Count Diebitsch. The position which he now holds in Asia, and the defeats which he has experienced at the hands of the Turks, attract more than ordinary interest to his career and character.

defeats which he has experienced at the hands of the Turks, attract more than ordinary interest to his career and character.

Prince Woronzow is the first of his family who has held that title of nobility. The family is not of very ancient origin; and it must not be confounded with that of the old Boyard race of the same name, which bore itself so illustrious in the Russian history of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but which became extinct towards the close of the latter—that is to say, in the year 1576. We have it on the authority of Prince Pierre Dolgoroucky that the first known succestor of the present house of Woronzow was Gabriel Woronzow, who died at the siege of Tchigirino in Little Russia. in 1678. His son, Hilarion Woronzow. sent house of Woronzow was Gabriel Woronzow, who died at the siege of Tchigirino, in Little Russia, in 1678. His son, Hilarion Woronzow, had three sons—Roman, Michael, and John. Michael owed his rise, like so many of the Russian nobles, to the personal favour of an Empress, the Empress Elizabeth. He afterwards married his cousin, the Countess Anna Scavronsky. Elizabeth created him his rise, like so many of the Russian nobles, to the personal favour of an Empress, the Empress Elizabeth. He afterwards married his cousin, the Countess Anna Scavronsky. Elizabeth created him Chancellor of the Empire, and afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs. She also procured for him, from the Emperor Charles VII., the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, on the 27th March, 1744. He left only one child, a daughter, the Countess Alexander Strogonow, wife of the Baron Alexander Strogonow, who was subsequently created Count by Paul I., in 1798. He obtained for his two brothers, Roman and John, the dignity of Counts of the Holy Roman Empire, which was conferred on them in January, 1760, by the Emperor Francis I. General Count Roman Woronzow is described as a man of great merit; but of a rapacious disposition. He left two sons, Alexander and Simon, both of whom became statesmen and servants of the Crown, and were distinguished for their loyalty and virtues of character. Alexander filled, under the Empress Catherine the Great, the office of President of the College of Commerce (which answers to that of Minister of Commerce), and he was subsequently, under the Emperor Alexander, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The other brother, the General Count Simon Woronzow, passed through a distinguished diplomatic career, in the course of which he was intimately associated with England and English politics. We have some facts in connexion with his life and residence in London, which will be found interesting. He was Russian Ambassador in London when the French Revolution

broke out, and took an active part in all the negotiations between England and Russia during the reigns of Catherine, Paul I.; and Alexander. He died in London in 1832, in his 88th year Of his military and diplomatic services we may here give a short defail. He began life as one of the pages in the household of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and at the death of that Princess entered as lieutenant in the regiment of the Preobragiasti Guards. When the revolution took place, which brought Catherine II. to the Throne, Count Woronzow was one of the very small number in that corps, who, remaining faithful to the Emperor, Peter III., opposed the movement in favour of the Empress. He was, in consequence, placed under arrest, together with the captain of his company; but all opposition to Catherine's elevation having ceased, he recovered his liberty at the end of three days. Before entering on active service his father sent tion to Catherine's elevation having ceased, he recovered his liberty at the end of three days. Before entering on active service his father sent him to visit the interior parts of Russia, which he traversed in every direction. He then accompanied his uncle. Count Michael Woronzow, to Vienna, Rome, Paris, &c. War having been declared by the Ottoman Porte against Russia, Count Woronzow eagerly solicited military engagement, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of Grenadiers, at the head of which he was the first to storm the Turkish extrenchments at the battle of Kabul. As a reward for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, Count Woronzow was instantly promoted to the rank of Colonel; received, besides, the Cross of St. George of the third class; and was soon afterwards appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers. At the peace of Kairnardgi, in 1773, the Count was made Brigadier-General, and his regiment received the title of "Grenadiers of the Empres:" Soon afterwards Count Woronzow departed again for Italy; in which country he remained down to the year 1781, when he returned to Russia, and married the Lady Catherine, daughter of Admiral Italy; in which country he remained down to the year 1781, when he returned to Russia, and married the Lady Catherine, daughter of Admiral Siniavin. In 1782 the Count was appointed Russian Minister at Venics. He was removed from Italy in 1789, to be sent on a special mission to London, where he soon after became resident Minister and Ambassador. From that time he never ceased to play an important part in the politics, not only of Russia and England respectively, but of all Europe. He was the constant opponent of the French revolutionary ideas, and an equally stanch supporter of the principles of Legitimacy. Particularly well treated at first by the Emperor Paul, on his accession to the throne, he left his service without hesitation, when that monarch entered into an alliance with Buonaparte, and it was only on Alexander succeeding to his father's crown that he was reappointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. From London he went to Russia, in 1802, on the occasion of his brother, Count Alexander Woronzow being made Chancellor; but soon after returned to England; where, in 1808, his daughter Catherine married the late Earl of Pembroke. From that day he never left this country, except for of Pembroke. From that day he never left this country, except for some short excursions to France in 1815 and 1819, which he undertook to see his son, Count Michael, when at the head of the Russian corps, forming part of the army of observation under the command of the Duke of Wellington. of Wellington.

Prince Michael Woronzow, the subject of this memoir, was born at Moscow, we do not know in what year, but shortly before the close of the eighteenth century. While he was yet a child he was taken to London by his father, who was, as we have said, Ambassador there from the Court of St. Petersburg. The young Count had been originally destined for the diplomatic service, but he preferred a military career, and he served with great distinction in the Russian army during the campaigns against Napoleon, from 1812 to 1814. He subsequently commanded the Russian troops which occupied France from 1815 to 1818. After they left France, he proceeded to Aix, to the Conference there, in which, on behalf of Russia, he took a prominent part. On his return to Russia, he was appointed Governor-General of Odessa, New Russia, and Be-sarabia; and, during his administration of those provinces, he many times received the thanks of the Emperor Alexander for his services, partly as a civil governor, and partly for the additions he from time to time made to the Russian territory.

On the accession of Nicholas I. to the Imperial throne, in 1826, Count Prince Michael Woronzow, the subject of this memoir, was born at

On the accession of Nicholas I. to the Imperial throne, in 1826, Count On the accession of Nicholas I. to the Imperial throne, in 1826, Count Woronzow received the command of his Sovereign to assist Ribeaupierre in his negotiation with Persia. He was continued in his functions as Governor-General of Southern Russia; but, without being superseded in them, he was called on to take part in the Danubian campaign. Prince Menschikoff, then in command of the force besieging Varna, had been so severely wounded that his death was reported. He was obliged to resign the command, and Prince (then Count) Woronzow succeeded him. He accomplished the reduction of Varna—whether by superior military tactics forcing the Turkish commander to surrender, or by bribery inducing him to commit an act of treachery, appears still to be him. He accomplished the reduction of Varna—whether by superior military tactics forcing the Turkish commander to surrender, or by bribery inducing him to commit an act of treachery, appears still to be a matter of controversy. The latter assumption is supported by the universal execration of the Turkish Governor of Varna among his own countrymen, and his having lived ever after on the bounty of Russia—a despised and degraded man. Count Woronzow acquitted himself in this campaign se entirely to the satisfaction of his Imperial master, that he was soon after made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces set apart for the reduction of the mountaineers of the Caucasus. This, indeed, was only a natural appendage to his government of Southern Russia, which he had continued to hold. We believe the following to be a correct enumeration of his various offices:

—He is General of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp General, and First Member of the Council of the Government for the department of Political Eco-—He is General of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp General, and First Member of the Council of the Government for the department of Political Economy; he is also Governor-General of New Russia, and Bessarabia, having under him as acting governor General Federoff. He is also Commandant-in-Chief of Georgia, Armenia, and the Trans-Caucasus; Namiestnik, or Lieutenant-General in the Caucasua, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus. His duties in these capacities have been threefold—diplomatic, administrative, and military. It was his mission to consolidate the power of Russia in her territory already conquered, and to pave the way, ultimately to use it, for the acquisition of more.

A volume would scarcely suffice for a detailed description of the A volume would scarcely suffice for a detailed description of the prolonged operations of Prince Woronzow, and the Generals under his command, in the Caucasus. It may here be mentioned, that the family did not receive the dignity of Count till the 5th of April, 1797; and that it was raised to the rank of Prince (in the person of the subject of our memoir) in August, 1845, as a reward for a brilliant affair in which Schampl's fortress of Dargo was captured. We are, however, here, a little auticipating events.

Schamyl's fortress of Dargo was captured. We are, however, here, a little anticipating events.

Besides making direct conquests of territory on the shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian, the policy of Russia has tended towards establishing such an armed circle round the assailable parts of Turkey in Asia, as would enable her, at a future time, to co-operate in that quarter simultaneously with a conquering army advancing on Constanticople. The military operations of Prince Woronzow have been directed to this end; although, of late years, his attention has chiefly been absorbed by the war in the Caucasus. All his efforts to subdue those intrepid mountaineers have proved unavailing. Year after year intelligence has arrived in this country of Russian posts taken, and Russian troops repulsed; and it seems that, whatever advantages have Russian troops repulsed; and it seems that, whatever advantages have been gained by the Russians, have been purchased by a frightful sacrifice of men and ammunition; while the enthusiasm of the Caucasians remains unabated. Prince Woronzow has not, personally, taken part in these necessions.

these operations.

Edmund Spencer, the author of interesting books of travelin the West-Woronzow, as Governor-General of South accompany him on his voyage round the Black Sea, and visit the Russian "settlements" in Circassia, Mingrelia, and Gourial. "It was the means," says Mr. Spencer, "of procuring me a variety of information respecting the political situation of countries which had been hitherto, owing to Russian influence, hermetically sealed from the inspection of the foreigner."

The same author speaks highly of Prince (then Count) Woronzow, as the "enlightened Governor of New Poweig". He built the United Sea

the "enlightened Governor of New Russia." He built the Hôtel de Richelieu at Odessa, at his own expense, and by so doing conferred a great benefit on travellers in the country, who otherwise suffered much

great benefit on travellers in the country, who otherwise suffered much through the barbarous customs of the country.

During the coasting expedition round the Black Sea with Woronzow, Mr. Spencer notices Kertch, the ancient Panticasseum, once the famous capital of alithridates Entapor, the celebrated King of Pontus. Count Woronzow, aware of the advantages of this most animated seaport (Kertch) had done everything to promote its prosperity; and, among other regulations to further his design, he recently obtained a ukase from St. Petersburg compelling all vessels bound for the Sea of Azov to stop here and perform quarantine. The quarantine establishment of Kertch, planned and executed according to a plan of Woronzow, is said to be a perfect model of its kind with respect to its convenience and arrangements. Woronzow was received at Kertch, as well as at Theodosia, with military honours, illuminations, and fireworks; and the whole of the party were regaled with a splendid banquet, given by Theodosia, with military nonours, illuminations, and illuminations are the whole of the party were regaled with a splendid banquet, given by the Governor of the town, "Prince Khirkheoulidzeff."

In January, 1853, intelligence arrived in England of operations in the Caucasus very unfavourable to the Russians. A part of Prince

To be the full Colonel of a regiment the officer must hold the rank of ajor. General at least.

Woronzow's acheme is to blockade the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, so as to prevent the landing of arms or other succours from that side. But some Circassian vessels succeeded in forcing the blockade, and had made their way, laden with slaves, to Trebizond, Sinope, and Constantinople. Schamyl had wrested from the Russians all the ports they had gained during the previous year, and Mehemet Arnim, his Lieutenant, had succeeded in concentrating under his standard all the Circassian tribes on the coast of the Black Sea, and had beaten the Russians at coast of the Black Sea, and had beaten the Russians at

several points.

In October last Prince Woronzow suffered another defeat: he was personally engaged in the encounter. Selim Pacha, the Turkish commander on the Georgian frontiers, was, on the 20th of October, inspecting the ground, when some Russian cavalry made their appearance. The Turkish was, on the 20th of October, inspecting the ground, when some Russian cavalry made their appearance. The Turkish general sent for reinfercements. After they had arrived, selim fell in with a Russian corps of 15,000 men from Redout Kalé, with which he engaged. The fight was a severe one; but it ended in the flight of the Russians, pursued by the Turks. The affair ended with the planting of the Turkish colours, by the Turkish chief, at Orelle, a post eight hours' distance from Ciorock Deré. A short time previous to this decisive encounter, the Circaesians had taken from the Russians the fortress of Toprak Kalé, as well as five fortified ports, and two other forts—Gostogajewskoff and Tenguinsky—which they razed. Prince Woronzow found himself compelled to send for reinforcements; but he was at once menaced by the Turkish chiefs, Selim Pacha, and Adi Pacha of Tortum, with a serious movement in favour of the Circaesians. An affair more fatal to the Russian arms, was the capture of St. Nicholas, as it is called by them, or Chevkedy, according to the local nomenclature. On the 14th October, the Russians having commenced fortifications on the Tchourouksou, Selim Pacha nomenclature. On the 14th October, the Russians having commenced fortifications on the Tohourouksou, Selim Pacha srossed the river at several points, and drove the Russians back, pursued as far as Orelli, by Hassan Pacha. The Russians lost 600 men killed and wounded, and two pieces of artillery, besides 144 prisoners taken by the Turks. They had retired to Chevkedy, where they received reinforcements; and here another engagement ensued, which was more fatal to the Russians than the previous one. The Turkish General, Selim Pacha, took the fort by storm, after having made two attacks. The loss of the Russians was very great in killed, prisoners, ammunition, and provisions. Among the prisoners was General Klaff, a Cossack chief. Besides their other advantages, the Turks got 3000 sacks of flour, 1600 muskets, and a considerable store of ammunition. The Russians made five unsuccessful attempts to regain the fortress. Selim Pacha at once pushed on to

sacks of flour, 1600 muskets, and a considerable store of ammunition. The Russians made five unsuccessful attempts to regain the fortrees. Selim Pacha at once pushed on to improve his advantages.

The foregoing details are taken from the despatch of the Turkish General. Prince Woronzow also issued a bulletin, with an account of the affair at Chevkedy, in which he admits the importance of the Turkish capture, because it contained a dépôt of provisions. "It was judged necessary," he says, "to maintain the position as long as possible, on account of the provisions. But the detachment in the fortress could not do so, and fell fighting. Thirty soldiers only and three officers were able to out their way through the enemy's forces; but two pieces of artillery fell into the ahnds of the Turks, and the provisions were burnt. It is painful for me to commence my report of our hostilities with the Turks by so unstant the provisions were burnt. It is painful for me to commence my report of our hostilities with the Turks by so unstant the provisions were burnt. It is painful for me to commence my report of our hostilities with the Turks by so unstant of the provisions were burnt. It is painful for me to commence my report of our hostilities with the Turks by so unstant of the subject of th

the urgent demands of Prince Woronzow for reinforcements to his already enormous force.

Mr. Spencer, whom we have already quoted, tells us that the civil administration of Prince Woronzow has been more successful. He says that it is characterised by justice, prudence, and benevolence; that the Prince is a protector and judge, who will not only listen to, but redress, the wrongs of the inhabitants. The greater portion of his family fortune is expended in plans for the improvement of the vast provinces under his control. Various beneficial changes have been wrought entirely by his influence; particularly in the Crimea, where he principally resides, and where he will long be remembered by the inhabitants.



PRINCE WORONZOW, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN ASIA

Papist, and firmly attached to the fortunes of his country, whether he serve in the Cabinet or in the field.

The family of this Prince Woronzow must not be confounded by the reader with that of Woronzow-Dasohkaw, which is descended from his uncle John. The Daschkaw family was one of the most ancient in Russia—descended from Rurik, the founder of the Monarchy. It was formerly a reigning family at Smolensk. This family became extinct in 1810; but a daughter of Roman Woronzow became the wife of the then Prince Daschkaw. This was the celebrated Princess Daschkaw, who figures so conspicuously in the history of the Empress Catherine II., and whose me noirs have lately been published. Through her comes the connection between this branch of the Woronzow and the Daschkaw family. The present Count Woronzow-Daschkaw is a distinguished civilian in the Russian service. He is a member of the Imperial Privy Council attached to the Administration of Poland; and also Vice President of the Chapter of Imperial and Royal orders; and Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the Imperial Court.

SMYRNA.

SMYRNA, the principal town and harbour in Asiatic Turkey, is delightfully situated at the extremity of a gulf, about thirty miles in

depth, and varying from five to fifteen in breadth. This gulf is encompassed with high mountains, many of them richly wooded, which rise from the water's edge. Ancient Smyrna—for it was founded by Alexander the Great, and has risen ten times from its ruins—has been celebrated for its charming local advantages. It has been styled the Queen of the cities of Anatolia, the Crown of Ionia, the Gem of Asia, &c. Its greatest glery, perhaps, lay in the fact—or, at least, the traditions of history—that it was the birth-place of Homer.

The form of the town is elliptical, and it extends nearly two miles in length. It stands at the foot of Mount Pagus, whose summit is still crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle. Within the walls of this ruin are to be seen some relics of the Temple of Jupiter. The stadium is formed on one side by an excavation in the hill. Polycarp is said to have suffered martyrdom on this spot. Traces of the theatre may be seen in another part of the hill. Numerous columns, busts, cornices, and entablatures, are seen built into the walls throughout all the upper parts of Smyrna. Within the walls of the castle are also the ruins of a mosque, said to have been the primitive church of Smyrna, one of the Seven Churches of the East.

Seen from the harbour, the smiling aspect of the town at once delights the stranger on arriving; the appearance of the buildings is more European and civilised than Constantinople itself; and the streets, though certainly narrow, are very superior to those of that famous but monstrously degenerate old city. The Bazaar, also, is very superior, in business-like appearance, to that of Constantinople. It is the principal depôt for Turkish and Persian carpets, and other Oriental manufactures; and also of the figs, grapes, and currants of the interior, which form so important an item of export.

In the fruit season all is animation and activity at Sources and contents of the care and activity at Sources and carrives.

item of export.

In the fruit season all is animation and activity at Smyrna, when strings of camels, tied head to tail, arrive from all parts of Asia Minor. They are generally in lots of five or six, seldom more; and drowsily they walk aleng, the foremost decorated with a little bell; and, as string upon string of these singular quadrupeds enter the streets leading to the Bazaar, the whole town is filled with their tinkling noise.

upon string of these singular quadrupeds enter the streets leading to the Bazaar, the whole town is filled with their tinkling noise.

Arrived at the merchant's yard, the camels kneel down to deposit their loads (which are quickly disposed of)—gangs of men, women, and children being employed the live-long day in packing the fruits for exportation. The operation in the case of the figs is very interesting and full of bustle. The ripe but still green fruit is picked from the branches and leaves, and then packed in drums, handful by handful, each handful being arranged in a circular form, so as to suit the shape of the drum. The operator wets his hand every now and then in sea water, and sprinkles each layer with the same fluid, which, it is said, tends to their preservation. The figs being packed, the lids of the drums are nailed down to prevent the fruit from swelling, which they would otherwise do to a great extent, and are immediately shipped for exportation. They ripen, and become coated with their saccharine "bloom" on the voyage. It is said that a prize of £30 is given to the first ship which arrives in London with the new fruit.

In commercial importance, Smyrna takes rank next to Constantinople—the value of the exports and imports of the two places respectively being about as follows:—

Onstantinople .. £2,200,000 .. £1,000,000 .. £3,200,000 myrna .. £1,200,000 .. £1,500,000 .. £2,700,000

The greater part of the carrying trade, however—that, at least, to the capital and dependencies—is performed in Greek vessels, which enjoy almost a monopoly in this line, owing to the low freights at which they

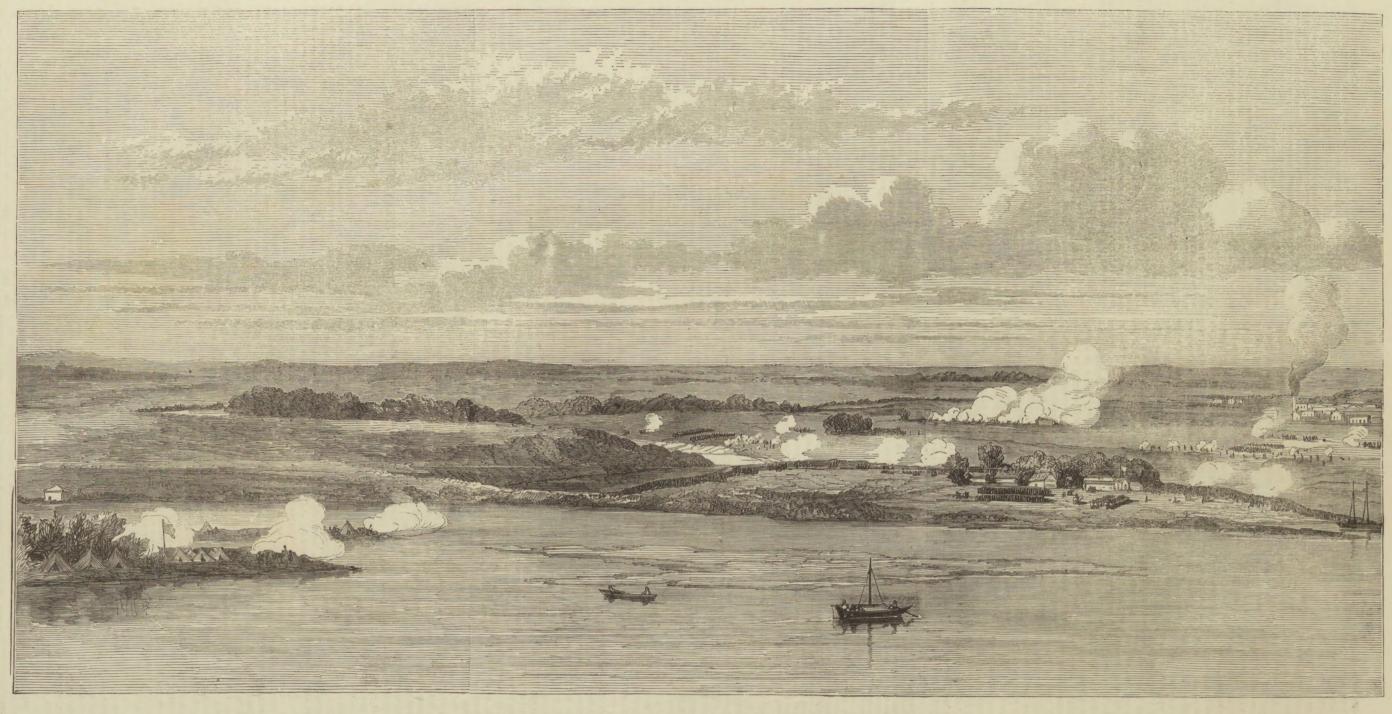
almost a monopoly in this line, owing to the low freights at which they carry.

The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods from England and Switzerland, and miscellaneous articles of hosiery from the former place. The annual value, in gross, of such articles must exceed half a million; and they are displayed, at all the stalls in the bazaar, in such abundance, as to impress the traveller with the idea that he is within a hundred miles of Manchester, or, at furthest, in one of the Channel Islands. Smyrna imports considerable quantities of woollens from England and Germany, and of French silks.

The population of Smyrna amounts to about 150,000: of whom, 80,000 are Turks; 40,000, Greeks; 15,000 Jews; 10,000 Armenians; and 5000 Franks. The Consulates are chiefly along the edge of the water; and, in the midst of them, is the Casino, or Merchants' Club, where everything is done à *Européene*, and where strangers are always politely admitted, to read the papers, magazines, &c., which are supplied in abundance.



SMYRNA, FROM THE JEWS' CEMEIERY.



THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA .- FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

WE have been favoured by an English military officer of distinction, who with have been layoured by an English mintary onneer of distinction, who witnessed the Battle of Olteniza, with a Sketch taken by him during the action from the opposite bank of the Danube. Our Correspondent, while making the Sketch, stood upon the same hill from which Omer Pacha and his staff surveyed the battle. The position of the different corps was marked at the psriod of the hottest part of the action. On the day after the battle the gentleman in question went over the ground in order to verify the accuracy of the Sketch with which he has favoured us. The point of attack was the Quarantine Station (indicated by trees and buildings on the right of the foreground), and the space of ground covered by tents in the centre foreground. These tents have been pitched since the action; the space they occupy was within the Turkish entrenchments. The ground to the extreme left is marshy, and the Russian troops would have in vain endeavoured to operate there. The village to the extreme right is Oltenitza, which is about a mile from the Quarantine Station, and is divided from th Danube by a level plain, the land being partly ploughed and partly meadow. The Danube is about '200 yards wide at the point between the Quarantine Starion and the opposite bank of Turtukai. The Turkish entrenchments, which took in the Quarantine Stat on, were about a third of a mile long.

The tents at the extreme left show the Turkish encampment upon a small

island in the Danube. Our Correspondent has also enclosed a short account of the action, which will be found to contain details not hitherto published:—

Before daybreak on the morning of the 31st Oct, Omer Pacha arrived un-

expectedly at Turtukai in a dense fog, with 25,000 men from Schumla. At noon the same day he took possession of the island near the Wallachian bank of the Danube (shown on the left of the Sketch), and planted a battery of six guns the Danube (shown on the left of the Sketch), and planted a battery of six guns upon it. On the 2nd of November he crossed troops to the Quarantine Station, opposite Turtukai, turning out a few Cossacks only. He immediately commenced entrenching hiruself in that position, his left flank resting on the River Argish (in the centre of the Sketch), a small but deep stream, with wood and marshy ground on the other bank. He continued to cross over artillery, gabions, &c., for the fortifications as fast as a limited supply of boats would allow him. The works continued during the night, the troops standing under arms. On the 3rd the works continued without interruption. A battery in front of the Quarantine Station (commanding the plain) was constructed, of six guns. Turks continued crossing till after dusk making up the amount of three bat.

Turks continued crossing till after dusk, making up the amount of three bat-

he never quitted during the action). At about 11.15 a cloud of dust was visible the flanking fire from the batteries on the island. A field-officer and many men kirting the wood beyond the village of Oltenitza, and soon a dark mass of fell. The cannonading on both sides continued without intermission. The plain Russians was seen advancing from the village, gradually becoming more distinct as division after division took up their station on the plain.

A fourth battalion of Turkish troops was crossed over at this period to the entrenchments.

The Russian line consisted of twelve pieces of positions in the centre: the right was composed of four battalions of infantry, flanked by four pieces of artillery; the left, of four battalions of infantry, and five guns. Two regiments of cavalry on their extreme left also advanced in the commencement of the action,

commenced cannonading, and were answered by the Turkish batteries on the island, and shortly after by the three batteries of heavy artillery from the heights of Turtukai (from which the Sketch was taken).

The Russian balls passed the Quarantine Station in rapid succession, and soon

At half-past two o'clock the second infantry attack was made by the four battalions of the Russian left, supported by their artillery, on the right of the Turkish entrenchments. They advanced in close or quarter-distance column and subsequently retired out of fire.

Column soon broke and commenced a rapid retreat towards Oltenitza, leaving the ground strewed with their dead.

The 150 irregular Turkish horses at this period made a sortie, but were recalled by a bugle sound from Omer Pacha's tent on the opposite bank of the river.

The Russian artillery continued their fire while within range. The last shot was fired about 4 p.m., and the staff and foreign officers round Omer Pacha's tent

talions, and 150 Irregular Horse.

THE BATTLE.

The BATTLE.**

Nov. 4th.—A beautiful morning. Everything quiet up to eleven a.m. Omer Pacha sat on the hill, with General Prim, on the right bank of the river (which Pacha sat on the hill, with General Prim, on the right bank of the river (which Pacha sat on the hill, with General Prim, on the right bank of the feet of masketry from the latter, and by the four battalions of infantry of the Russian right, who advanced in the low brushwood on the banks of the left of the Turkish position. They were repulsed by a well-sustained fire of musketry from the latter, and by was red with the blood of their soldiers, who had been led up within thirty

yards of the entrenchments. Their probable loss, according to General Prim and the best unbiassed opinions, must have been, at the least, 400 killed, and from 1200 to 1500 wounded. The Turks less about thirty men and as many horses, who were killed by the fire on the Quarantine Station, within which they were stabled.

That night there was a besuifal subset from the hill. The band played outside Omer Pacha's tent; and Achmed Pacha, who had commanded the infantry at the entrenchments, and been slightly wounded in the hand, come acress and received the Brevet rank of Colonel. The cheering continued long. Fresh troops crossed over at dark, to reinforce their tired comrides.

Had Omer Pacha's precentions been less well taken and defeat en-

Had Omer Pacha's precautions been less well taken and defeat ensued, the Turkish force had no means of retreat. Since then a bridge to the island has been constructed of the mills which float on the river, and the low brushwood on the left of their front has been cut down o

The ship on the right of the Sketch was set on fire towards the close

of the action by a shell, and continued burning all night.
The 4th November was the Turkish Sunday, the only day the Turks

Nov. 5.—Dense fog — Went up early to Omer Pacha's tent; found him examining the trophies outside his tent—180 stand of arms, 117 holmers, swords, knapsacks, drums, &c. From the numbers it appeared that the Russian regiments, of four battalions each, engaged yesterday were the 21st and 22ud.

Got permission 10 cr. 33 over to the animals.

Got permission to cress over to the entrer chments; found the Turks

Got permission to cress over to the entrechments; found the Turks busily employed reparing them.

The corress were still lying thick out he plain, although some had been thrown into the Danube, some taken away by the Russians during the night; others were being roughly buried with a few spadefuls of earth on them: the r-mainder have since been burnt.

The dead were fine men, mostly bearing the medal for Transylvania and Hungary, in 1849. They had been marched into action in heavy marching order, with their full kit, and 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. of bread. A strange thing to bring men up to storm entrenchments shackled with such a weight! Inside the entrenchments many dead horses were lying. The houses and full these were riddled with cannon-balls.

Nov 8.—The Russian camp still dicernible in the distance, but no fresh attack anticipated; if so, there will be an awful carnage, as the entrenchments are being widened. The Turkish force has been increased to seven battalions of infantry, 500 Chasseurs, sixteen guns; and a parapet for the cavalry is in process of erection. The whole is capable of withstanding a regular siege of heavy artillery. The winter is now setting in very severely.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH.—The newly-raised men belonging to the St. Jean PLYMOUTH.—The newly-raised men belonging to the St. Jeth. d'Acre, 101 (screw), Captain Hon. H. Keppell, were paid waxes in advance, in the Sound. She has been supplied with a jinnace launch of 42 teet, similar to the one already on board, also a 32-feet barge, returning a 36-feet pinnace. She has now four boom-boats, capable of carrying guns; while the weight of the two 42-feet boats exceeds but very little that of the ordinary aunches supplied to sa ling ships, while they carry more men. The St. Jean d'Acre sailed on Monday evening for Lisbon and Madeira. She is expected to return to this port about the middle of next month.

SHEERNESS, Dec. 13.—The Cressy, 80, screw steam-ship, is ordered to be commissioned immediately, and all necessary preparations are being made for completing her fitment. The Cressy will not be completely fitted until the early part of February next.

The Arctic Search.—We are informed that no letters or despatches have yet been received by the Admiralty from her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on her return from B.hring's Strait; and there is, consequently, no foundation for the statement that there has been news from the Enterprise and Investigator. The latest intelligence from the latter ship had already reached us by Captain Inglefield, and nothing more can be known of her until the autumn of next year. Of the Enterprise no intelligence has been received. It is also untrue that the name of Sir John Franklin will be struck off the books of the Admiralty, in order to make room for that of Captain Chads. It is not to be supposed that the Admiralty would contemplate such a step while the issue even of their own expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin is unknown.—Morning Chronicle.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL .- Rumours have prevailed THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Rumours have prevailed about town for some days, of a difference between the authorities at the Horse Guards, relative to the leave of absence granted to certain officers, and it was said these differences would cause the resignation of an official of high rank in the department. The officer in question is the Adjutant-General, Sir George Brown, who has given in his resignation. Sir George will, in all probability, be succeeded as Adjutant-General by Major-General Wetherall.—Globe. [The Times, however, states that the present Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, the Hon. Lieut-General Catheart, will receive the appointment, and give up his command there.]

THE ARMY.—The first of the regiments (the 62nd) ordered to the Mediterranean for the usual reliefs, will embark at Cork about the 1st of January. The 46th, from Dublin, march this day to relieve the 1st of January, 1 62nd at Kilkenny.

THE COLONELCY OF THE 20TH -By the unexpected death of Major-General Godwin, C.B., the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment is again placed in the hands of the General Commanding-in-Chief. General Godwin died before the notification of his appointment to that regiment, and his being made a K.C.B. reached him in Burmah.

REGIMENTAL JOKING.—A general meeting was held last week at the Army and Navy Club, to determine what steps should be taken, in reference to the provisions of the fourth rule, for removing from the list of members two officers who have been obliged to quit the service for an absurd indulgence in practical jokes. The club decided that the conduct of the officers, not being ungentlemanlike, they were worthy to continue members thereof.—United Service Gazette.

members thereof.—United Service Gazette.

The Naval Coast Volunteers.—The pay of the Captainsuperintendent to this force is to be £1000 a year. The other captains are to receive £500 a year each, £100 for a house, and 16s. a day for subsistence, and 17s. 6d. a day for travelling expenses, when compelled to go off their stations on duty. A commander will be attached to each captain. A paymaster is to be attached to each division. The following officers of that grade have already been selected—Henry N. Seaffe, Edwin J. Forster, and Julian A. Messum. The pay of these officers will be £260 per annum, and 10s. a day for subsistence or travelling money. Surgeons will also be attached to each station.

THE WINE DUTIES.—A great and favourable impulse, as far as French interests are concerned, has been produced by Mr. Oliveira's visit to Bordeaux, during his tour in the French wine-districts. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was convened to receive Mr. Oliveira; and the Vice-President (M. Bertin) entered very fully into all the questions—commercial, moral, [and international: expressing an earnest hope that Mr. Oliveira's efforts might be successful as well for the interests of Bordeaux, those of the wine-districts of France generally, and the still higher claims of international friendship and alliance—to all of which Mr. Oliveira gave a cordial response. Subsequently the Chamber of Commerce invited Mr. Oliveira to an official dinner, a compliment rarely paid by that body; and upon that occasion the great merchants and municipal body were all present, as also the British Consul.

AMERICA AND THE SULTAN—A letter from Berlin says:—

AMERICA AND THE SULTAN,—A letter from Berlin says:—
"A piece of curious news is circulated here as authentic, but the truth of which it is impossible to ascertain at Berlin. Namik Pacha has not succeeded at Paris in negotiating a loan. This was to be expected. But what could not be foreseen is that the United States of America have (so it is said) effered a very considerable sum to the Porte, on the condition that some small island in the Archipelago should be ceded to them.

THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Chronicle writes that the whole United States exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were valued at 240,000,000 dollars (specie included); but exclusive of specie they were 208,000,000 dols. The total imports were valued at 258,000,000 dols., or 41,500,000 more than the

Bullion, &c., of the Bank of England .- A return Bullion, &C., of the Bank of England.—A feturn just issued gives a statement of the amount of notes, securities, bullion. &c., of the Bank of England; also the quarterly averages of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank, and the monthly average aggregate amount of promissory notes in circulation; also a return of the weekly average prices of wheat, barley, oats, "ye, beans, and peasfrom July, 1849, to June last, and the number of quarters of wheat and wheat flour, &c., imported into Great Britain in each month from January, 1849, to June, 1853. The document extends to twenty-five pages, and contains a mass of figures. It appears that on the 6th of August the weekly liabilities of the Bank of England were £41,439,000, and the assets £44,615,000.

EGGS AND POTATOES.—Immense quantities of eggs are now imported into this country from Spain, and potatoes from Portugal. Englishmen live in Portugal now specially to cultivate and export potatoes

RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE.*

(SECOND NOTICE)

THE secret of Mr. Ruskin's errors, and of the disappointment and dissent which the pecusal of his work provokes, is, in a great measure, attributable to the fact that, in common with too many architectural critics of modern days, he treats of the ornamental features rather than the structural genius of the art; - the same mistake as it would be to describe the coat instead of the man, and sometimes not even the coat but the buttons and braid which cover it. Indeed, in more than one place, Mr. Ruskin contends that it is impossible to give a satisfactory account of the structural arrangement of a fine building by verbal description, even when aided by graphic illustration :-

The principal reason (he assures us) why a chitectural criticism is at this day so far behind all other is, the impossibility of illustrating the best architecture faithfully. Of the various schools of painting, examples are accessible to everyone; and reference to the wor a themselves is found sufficent for all purposes of criticism; but there is nothing like St. Mark's or the Ducal Palace to be referred to in the National Gallery; and no faithful allustration of them is possible on the scale of such a volume as this; and it is exceedingly difficult in any scale. No thing is so rare in art, as far as my experience goes, as a fair illustration of architecture—perfect illustration does not exist.

In these views we wholly disagree with the writer. Putting out of the question the reference to individual paintings in the National Gallery-which is not a parallel case to that of "translating," so to express it, the design of a work of art into another medium, we consider that, of the three sister arts-Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting-it is precisely the first named which is most capable of satisfactory exemplification, for purposes of criticism and education, by means of verbal description and graphic illustration. Its intrinsic merit is independent of the colour of Painting, which pierces the canvass plain with unfathomable recesses, and endows an opaque surface with the transparent splendour of a summer's sky;—it is equally independent of the delusive executive attributes of Sculpture, which give the roundness, smoothness, and apparent softness of flesh to the mountain marble. The features of an architectural work are of a sterner and more determinate kind; its merit depends upon general fitness of style, grandeur or elegance of proportion and convenience of arrangement; matters which can be made palpable to the educated eye by means of outlines of the plan and elevation, or even by a perspective view alone; to which, if desirable, may be added the details of parts upon a There is no building in the world which might not be made appreciable to the mind's eye by these means, within the compass of a page much smaller than that of Mr. Ruskin's book; indeed, we have, in various books close to our hand, such engraved illustrations of most of the remarkable structures in the world—St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Mosque of St. Sophia, and innumerable Basilicæ and Cathedrals, measuring about two or three inches each; all capable of being studed with interest and advantage. Another very essential point of architectural merit is the structural economy achieved in it-determinable by consideration of the relative proportions of the whole areas, and the areas of the points of support; and the relative proportions of the solids and voids in section. These, and other points revealing the creative intelligence of the designer, are the arcana of the art which the reasoning mind is never tired of contemplating, and in comparison with which mere decorative detail is a matter of but secondary import. But these are the very points in which Mr. Ruskin takes no interest; indeed, in sundry places, he preaches open rebellion against all the rules upon which they, as well as all that relates to orderly arrangement, depend. Recurring to the passage from which we have just quoted a few lines, we find the following observations, which, though amb iguously worded, betray a very incomplete appreciation of the genius of architecture; besides attributing to it many qualities which true architecture would repudiate. Enforcing the assertion as to the almost impossibility of illustrating architectural works, Mr. Ruskin says:

For all good architecture depends upon the adaptation of its chiselling to the effect at a certain distance from the eye; and, to render the peculiar confusion in the midst of order, and uncertainty in the midst of decision, and mystery in the midst of treachant lines, which are the result of distance, together with perfect expression of the peculiarities of the design, requires the skill of the most admirable artist, devoted to the work with the most severe conscientiousness, &c.

After this, we are not surprised when the author tells us :- "With respect to the two buildings, which are the principal subject of the present volume, St. Mark's and the Ducal Palace, I have found it quite impossible to do the slightest justice to any kind of portraiture;"- and find that the numberless illustrations which crowd his pages are confined to details of capitals, bosses, leafage, and other decorative details to be found in various parts of the buildings in question. In the case of the Ducal Palace, he consoles himself for the absence of any general portraiture, with the reflection that "there will be placed a noble cast of one of its angles" in the new Crystal Palace now erecting at Sydenham; the said angle being only a piece of allegorical sculpture upon rather a large scale, and, for the purpose of architectural illustration, being about as serviceable as would be a brick, as a sample of a house.

about as serviceable as would be a brick, as a sample of a house.

As for St. Mark's (adds Mr. Ruskin) the effort was hopeless from the beginning. For its effect depends not only upon the most delicate sculpture in every part, but, as we have just stated, eminently on its colour size, and that the most subtle, variable, inexpressible colour in the world—the colour of glass, of transparent alabaster, of polished marble, and lustrous gold. It would be easter to illustrate a creet of a Scottish mountain, with its purple heather and pale harebells at their fullest and fairest, or a glade of furze forest, with its floor of anemone and moss, than a single port of St. Mark's. The fragment of one of its archivolts, given at the bottom of one of the opposite plates, is not to illustrate the thing itself, but to illustrate the in possibility of illustration.

After what we have already suggested, we need add no comment to this, to show how far it is from the true field and purpose of architectural criticism; and that the "impossibility of illustration" in this matter, "depends" not upon the subject, but him who treats it.

Mr. Ruskin charges Greek and Renaissance architecture with pride, impiety, lifelessness, unmeaningness, and sundry other characteristics, offensive to morals and taste; and he commends Gothic architecture, as being subject to none of these accusations. He devotes a chapter of eighty pages to an essay on "The Nature of Gothic;" in which—dealing lavishly with a sertion and abstract generalisation, and indulging interminably in an extraordinary style of moral disquisition, to which he is much addicted-he utterly fails of realising a rational and practical conception of the characteristics of the Go thic; leaving, indeed, the subject more uncertain and confused than at the outset of his essay he describes it to be. He sets forth by promising to "endeavour to give the reader an idea, at once broad and definite, or the true nature of Gothic architecture, properly so called;" but, in the next paragraph, he discovers "that the principal difficulty in doing this arises from the fact that every building of the Gothic period differs in some important respect from each other; and many include features which, if they occurred in other buildings, would not be considered Gothic at all; so that all we have to reason upon is merely, if I may be allowed so to express it, a greater or less degree of Gothicness in each building we examine." The inexperienced reader might really be driven by this mysterious prelude to imagine that the past existence of Gothic architecture was a new discovery, and that Mr. Ruskin was the Layard who had dug up its long-buried "Remains;" that nothing had ever before been written upon existing examples of Gothic structures, and the principles upon which they had been reared. Mr. Ruskin attempts the task of general definition negatively :- " That is to

* The "Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Seastories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder, and Co.

say, pointed arches do not constitute Gothic, nor vaulted roofs, nor flying buttresses, nor grotesque sculptures; but all or some of these things, and many others with them, when they come toget er so as to have life;" a sentence which means nothing, because it means nothing certain. We may here be permitted, perhaps, to mention two very important characteristics which are found in all real Gothic; namely, first, that the mou.dings forming the framework of the building are vertical in their direction, converging archwise as they ascend, to support or form the roof; secondly, that the sculptured decoration is effected by the removal of superfluous material, and not by the addition of attached crnam.nt: neither of which principles does Mr. Ruskin appears to see the force of.

But, dismissing the consideration of what regards the " material form " of Gothic, in which we find Mr. Ruskin confused and uncertain, we tura to its "mental power in expression;" upon which we might have hoped to find our author's suggestions more pertinent and exact. but in which the result equally disappoints us. Mr. Ruskin lays it down that "the characteristic or moral elements of Gothic are the following, placed in the order of their importance:-1, Savageness; 2, Changefulnes; 3, Naturalism; 4. Grote-queness; 5, Rigidity; 6, Redundance. The e terms apply to the building itself; the relative characteristics in the builder being thus expressed :- " 1, Savageness, or Rudeness; 2, Love of change; 3, Love of Nature: 4, Disturbed imagination; 5, Ob-tinacy; 6, Generosity. And I repeat," says Mr. Ruskin, "that the withdrawal of any one, or any two, will not at once destroy the Gothic character of a building; but the removal of a majority of them will."

We need not follow the author through the wordy maze by which he encircles and illustrates these six features of Gothicism. We shall be content with some of his observations upon "Savageness" and "Change-

And, first, of "Savageness." Under this term we understand Mr. Ruskin to refer to that sort of untutored labour, and wild uneducated fancy, which knows no precedent, and recognizes no con'rol-no combined purpose; and evidence of which he pretends he discovers in all Gothic structures. He denounces all notion of dictation in respect of form or device by the designer, or contriving architect of a building. The principle of subordination and division of labour to which this would lead, he asserts, is one of moral tyranny, enslaving and degrading the workmen; its effect is "to smother their souls within them, to blight and hew into rotting pollards the suckling branches of their human intelligence, to make the flesh and skin (which, after the worm's work on it, is to see God) into leathern thongs to yoke machinery with," &c. Furthermore-'It is not, truly speaking, the labour that is divided, but the men: divided into mere segments of men, broken into small fragments and crumbs of life; so that all the little piece of intelligence that is left in a man is not enough to make a pin or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin or the head of a nail." Omitting many other illustrations of this humiliating phantasm in which the author indulges, applied to various branches of manufacture, we find him drawing the conclusion that the result of the sub-division of labour is to divide the industrious community into two classes," both ungentle-the one envying, the other despising, his brother;" and that from this cause the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers." Everybody who has at all studied the history of manufactures in this country, will at once acknowledge how untrue, as well as how mischievous and uncharitable all this is. The names of Watt, Arkwright, and Peel are but three out of innumerable instances in which, under a system of well-applied and divided labour, men, employed as the humblest agents in manufacturing processes, have originated contrivances which have given increased intelligence and efficiency to machinery, diminished the onerousness, and increased the productiveness of human labour, and elevated the "morbid thinker and miserable worker" to the highest pinnacle of success and worldly happiness.

Returning, however, to the author's extraordinary doctrine as applied to the subject of architecture and sculpture. He denounces Greek and Classic architecture generally, because its forms and its proportions are prescribed, and the workman is, consequently, a slave to principles and rules. In Gothic architecture he conceives the reverse to be the case, all being the result of the instinctive skill and unshackled fancy of the particular workman; and to show the extent to which he goes in this admiration of rude unskilled labour, we extract the following passage from an earlier portion of his work (Vol. II., p. 107):-

Until a man has passed through a course of academy studentship, and can draw, in an approved manner, with French chalk, and knows foreshortening and perspective, and something of anatomy, we do not think he can possibly be an artist; what is worse, we are very apt to think that we can make him an artist by teaching him anatomy, and how to draw with French chalk; whereas the real gift in him is utterly independent of all such accomplishments; and I believe there are many peasants on every estate, and labourers in every town, of Europe, who have imaginative powers of a high order, which, nevertheless, cannot be used for our good, because we do not choose to look at anything but what is expressed in a legal and scientific way. I believe there is many a village mason who, set to carve a series of Scripture or any other histories, would find many a sirange and noble fancy in his head, and set it down—roughly enough, indeed, but in a way well worth our having. But we are too grand to let him do this, or set up his clumsy work when it is done; and, accordingly, the poor stone-mason is kept hewing stones smooth at the corners, and we build our church of the smooth, square stones, and consider ourselves wise.

We agree as to the absurdity of the notion of making artists by teach. ing drawing; we are fully impressed, also, with the heaven-born character of genius; but we are of opinion, with Sir Joshua Reynolds, that genius itself, to be great and healthy, must submit to the discipline of the school wherein are accumulated and perpetuated the experience and the examples of genius which have gone before. It is our misfortune too often to mistake erratic faucy, "savageness," "changefulness," "disturbed imagination," and other incidents of a wayward, overweening self-conceit for genius; and from the multiplication of the works of persons gifted after this manner, we wish to be defended. We have already enough abominable examples of wild, untutored conceit in every department and school of art, in all our streets, in all our studios, to wish for a wholesale addition to them.

Proceeding, now, to the consideration of the second important element of Gothic "changefulness," we find Mr. Ruskin making the startling prouncement, that, in the days of Gothic architecture, sive architect employed upon a great work built the pieces he added in his own way, utterly regardless of the style adopted by his predecessors." From all which, and much more to the same purport, one would be led to this conclusion, that the finest Gothic edifices which have so long been the admiration of the world were the result of the accidental agglomeration of the works of a vast number of untutored men, who all worked without principle to guide them, and without reference to what was done by their fellows or predecessors; without, in short, the slightest regard to the beauty or usefulness of the entire structure.

To say nothing of the inherent absurdity of such a notion, the history of architecture during the Gothic period is full of evidence to the contrary; evidence inconte-table that if the Greek architects were precise in dictating proportions and measurements-even the niceties of form to their assistants and disciples, the great and powerful Freemasons-who monopolised all the great works of architecture, from the earliest period of European art down to the very decline and extinction of the Gothic-were equally precise, and even more strict in enforcing their behests. Endless examples and authorities might be cited in support of this assertion. Even in the earliest Norman times, the architects were men of great science and skill, whose names have justly been recorded in history; and many of them were bishops or ecclesiastics. Take, as example, a few from the middle of

the eleventh to the middle of the twelfth centuries :- Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and architect of that cathedral; Gundulph (cathedrals of Roche, ter, Canterbury, and Peterborough), William de Carilopho (cathe drat of Durham, completed by Ranulph Flambard). Laufranc (choir of Canterbury Cathedral), Roger of Salisbury (cathedral). Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (conventual churches of St. Cross and Rumsey), Gervase of Canterbury records that William of Sens, the architect of Archbishop Lanfranc, in building his cathedral, was " an artist of great talent; and that he not only made a complete model of the cathedral upon which he was employed, but of all the details of sculpture necessary for its completion." Dr. Henry observes :- "It is impossible to view the remains of many mag ifficent fabrics, both sacred and civil, that were erected at this period, without admiring the genius of the architects by whom they were planned, and the dexterity of the workmen by whom they were executed

With regard to the body of Freemasons, it is difficult to assign the date of their first institution; but, on all hands it seems to be admitted that we are indebted to it for the noble structures of the Middle Ages. The antiquity claimed by the Freemasons themselves is certainly almost absurd; lut there can be no doubt that their assoc ation had its types at a period extremely remote—corporations or collegia of artificers existing among the early Romans, and even amongst the Greeks themselves. They were scattered, but not extinguished, by the downfall of the two Empires; records of them, and of their power, being found through all subsequent periods down to the fifteenth century. The contents of a statute of Henry VI., prohibiting them from meeting in chapters, shows that, at that period, they continued to enjoy privileges amounting almost to monopoly It was not, however, till the twelfth century that the large body of Freemasons succeeded in usurping from ecclesiastic influence all the architectural tusiness of the period; and they inaugurated their triumph by perpetuating upon the walls, even of sacred edifices, sculptured lampoons against the clergy.

The earliest lodge of which we have any authentic knowledge was

that of Strasbourg, which was regularly instituted by the middle of the thirteenth century. Pope Nicholas III. granted to it a bull of absolution, which was renewed by his successors. The result of the establishment of this lodge as a centre, and of the branch lodger, in connection with it at Cologne, Verona, and Zurich, and afterwards in various parts of France, England, and Italy, was to establish a greater uniformity of practice; insomuch that many of the principal monuments of the thirteenth century, and later, bear so great a resemblance to one another, in the ruling principle of design, that it is impossible to assign their similarity to accident. The connection between the various lodges in all parts of the world appears to have been prompt and complete; and novelties, both in structural and decorative design, successfully adopted in one part of the world, were soon made known to, and practised equally by, those of the craft in the most As they moved from place to place, as they found churches to build, their gevernment was regular: a surveyor governing in chief, and every tenth man being a warden, overlooking nine.
Wren's "Parentalia" bears testimony to the great economy and skill displayed in all their works, and the rapidity with which they were executed; and it is remarked that it was precisely in the course of the period during which their influence prevailed that sculpture was first made extensively available for architectural decoration; the necessary moulds for which were all carefully prepared, and handed about for use, one among the other; so that, in all this process, absolutely nothing was left to the fancy of "the village mason." On the contrary, the complaint which we find constantly made throughout the grand Gothic period was not so much the want of patronage, or of money, or of materials; but the paucity of skilled architects and workmen; which yould not have been the case if the genius of "the village mason" had been appreciated as highly by our forefathers as by Mr. Ruskin.

With the neglect of ecclesiatical and monastic architecture, at the period of the Reformation, and the contemporaneous introduction of the Classic school, under new professors, the monopoly and power of the Freemasons began to give way, and much of the mystery pertaining to the craft has since been lost, with its perfect organisation. attempt to revive Gothicism, therefore, in the present day, is to "reckon without one's host;" and to set up a sham and a mockery, a caput mortuum, where our works should be real and noble, and instinct

In a future article we shall conclude our remarks upon this publication.

A New Comer.—On the morning of the 2nd instant a comet was discovered by Mr. Klinkerfues, of the Gottingen O'servatory, on the border of the Constellation Perseus, near the foot of Andromeda. At four o'clock, a.m., on the 3rd, its right ascension was in 1h. 37m, 20s. and its declination 51 deg. 37 sec. north. The diurnal motion in right ascension was 2m. towards the west, and in declination of 1½ deg. towards the couth. Mr. Klickerfues was the discoverer of the third comet of the present year, which became so conspicuous at the end of August in the northwestern heavens.

METEORIC CIRCLES.—M. Petit, director of the observatory of Toulouse, has communicated the following note to the journals of that place:—"The earth is at this moment entering into one of the numerous meteoric circles, the existence of which has been for some years admitted by astronomers. It will remain there until about the 14th or 15th inst. Some of the planetary corpuscules, near which we are about to pass, are of very considerable dimensions; one of them, for instance, as large as the Capitol of Toulouse, was, in 1807, turnel from its route by the action of the carth, and tell in America. At other times, in 1801, 1803, 1807, 1813, &c., their passage manifested itself by showers of dust or fragments of stones. These exceptional falls will, however, only produce very insignificant effects on the earth; and the neighbourhood of some small stars which we approach need inspire us with no alarm. It only excites pure curiosity."—Galignani.

AMERICAN NEW INVENTIONS.—The American papers report two great inventions. The first, a muchine for excavating rock formations, consists of a number of rotating steel discs, worked by steam, which seize and crush the hardest rocks with irresistible power. Exclusively of the engine and boiler, the machinery weighs seventy-five tons: it is easily worked by four men. The other machine is described as a "mechanical nautilus," enabling persons to go to the bottom of the sea or of rivers, and remain there to perform any works needed, such as laying foundations, exploring, gathering treasure, &c. Several gentlemen, among them Mr. Robert Walker, have been down to the bottom of the sea; renaining there half an hour, and moving about at pleasure. The description furnished by the papers is unintelegible; but the principle of the invention appears to be the use or compressed air, on whose expansion, regulated at will, the vehicle floats, while an arrangement of grapnels and cords is used for locomotion.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—The facilities now afforded to all

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—The facilities now afforded to all classes in the merchant navy, to attain a good nautical education are highly creditable to the Board of Trade, under whose anapices seve all schools have been established for the purpose. Among them is one at the Sailors' Home, Well street, London Docks: there are three distinct classes to whom instruction is given, according to the proficiency of those attending the school, and the object they have in view. Those of the first class may learn to qualify themselves for the examination which they are now required to undergo, to take command of a ship in the foreign trade. The two lower classes are intended for those who have not made so much progress, or who are not as yet looking forward to get a command. To young men, whose time admits of it, the advantage thus afforded them is very great; and the process of graduating in this school, from the lower to the higher grade of instruction—from the reasonable terms at which it can be done—brings it within the reach of every one.

Lighthouses.—From a return issued on Tuesday, it appears

LIGHTHOUSES.—From a return issued on Tuesday, it appears, that, for the year ending I ecember, 1852, a sum of £70,000 remained at the disposal of the Trinity House, arising from the revenue derived from lighthouses, &c. This has been applied partly to the liquidation of the debt incurred in the purchase of private lights, and to charatable and other uses authorised by law.

MR. HUDSON, M.P., AND THE ROLLS COURT.—Mr. Hudson cleared £35,000 by the sale of the Newby-park estates. The hon, member is living comparatively retired, until h.s contest with the York and North-Midland Railway is over. He is determined to appeal to the House of Lords, under a full belief that the decision of the Rolls Court will be reversed.—Herapath's Journal.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

e must have r tracked his move. He would, probably, have taken the K. Pawn with his Kt, as recommended by

AGSHUT-He would, probably, have taken the K Pawn with his Kt, as recommended the books.

P.—They are too long-winded. The public at large care nothing for Problems so many moves deep. Try your hand on an end-game of not more than four moves.

L. H. Y.—I. Examine the position at tuitively once more. You may rely upon its not admitting of a solution in less than five moves 2. We have not space to spare for the solution you require at this moment.

P., Hull.—There is no Chesse-lub at Brussels Some excellent play, however, is going on there between Messrs. Von Heydebrand. Schulten. De Rives, and Allis; and we hap to hear, ere long, of these gentlemen estab Ishing a first-rate Chess Society.

GNOTES Clifton; P., Peckham; J., Ashby —Y.u are mistaken. Look at No. 511 again attentively.

ess than five moves. R.—There is no vacancy at the present moment. If any occurs, your offer shall not be

he best clubs in Yorkshire.

CAEDO.—1. The Problem you refer to shall appear in its turn. 2. We do not approve of castling "in a Chess Problem M.; Hicardo; Bushey; H. W., of Wakefield; H. L., of C.H.C.C.; H. E. K.; Enquirator.—The Problems receives shall be reported on next week.

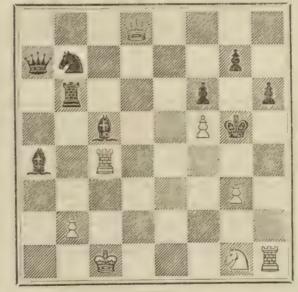
C.C.—When the conditions of a Problem are that "White is to move first and mate in three moves," they mean that White—let Black make the best possible defence—will give checkmate by moving his own pieces only three times.

LUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 512 by Bollvar, Gregorius, True Blue, N. B., Phiz, H. S., augustine, S. W. K., T. A. of Norwich, T. G. Wells, Ludovicus, T. J. of Hanworth, are correct.

correct.
OF FROBLEM NO. 513 by Ernest, Derevon, T. P. Hall, T. A. of Norwich, Dire No., M. P., Murjby, Balfaur, G. G., N. B., T. J. S., Opal, Civis, S. P., L. P. of Dalaton, are correct. All Others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 514. By F. DEACON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 508. WHITE.

1. R to Q B 5th B to K Kt 6th(a)

2. B to K R 5th B to Q 3rd

3. R takes Kt (ch) P takes R

BLACK.

4. R to Q B 4th (ch) K to Q 4th

5. B to K B 7th—Mate.

3. K to B 2nd B to K B 3rd 4. B to K B 5rd—Mate. (a) 1. 2. K to Kt sq B to K B 3rd B to K Kt 2nd SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 509.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1. R to Q R 5th (ch) K to Q 5th
2. R to K R 3th (ch) P takes R
3. B to K B 7th
B takes K (ch)
Black has many other was of playing at his 3rd and 4th moves, but none by which he codelay the mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 510. WHITE.

3. B to Q B 5th Q takes B (a)
4. Q to K Kt 8th K to R 8th WHITE.

1. Kt to K 5th (dis. ch)

2. Kt at K 5th to Q B 6th BLACK. K to Kt 8th Q takes Kt 5. R to K B sq-Mate. 5. R to K B sq-Mate. (a) 3. Q takes Q 4. Kt to K 2nd (dou. ch) K to R 8th SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 511. WHITE.

1. B to Q Kt 3rd B to Q 4th
2. Kt to K 4th Anything BLACK 3. B, Kt, or P mates.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOW! NTHAL AND HARRWITZ. The score up to Wednesday evening, when we write, stands thus:

CHESS ENIGMAS.

White: K at his 6th, Qat K R 5th, B at K R 3rd, Ktsat K 3rd and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K B 2nd and 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at Q B th, Qat Q Kt 2nd, Bs at K 7th and Q sq. Kts at Q 2nd and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 4th and 7th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 855.—By STEI LA.

White: K at Q R 4th, R at K 6th, B at Q Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, I' at Q 5th.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

THE United States Government has resolved to fit out an expedition to explore the newly-discovered track for a ship-canal across the Isthnus of Darien. The track alluded to is that discovered by the Isthnus of Darien. Lionel Gisbourne.

THE fine steamer the Queen, running from Aberdeen and Inverness to Edinburgh, had a narrow escape during the dense fog on Saturday last. She sot on a rock not far from Inchkeith, but floated with the rising tide, and was towed by two steam-tugs safely to Granton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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THE REV. DR. HARRINGTON.

THE REV. DR. HARRINGTON.

The Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brosenose Coll ge, Oxford, died on the 13th inst., after an illness of only three days's usation. Dr. Harrington was formerly an Undergraduate of Chris. Church, Oxford, from which he was elected to a Fellow-hip of Basenose College, in March, 1822, having, in Michaelmas Term preceding, a tained a flist-class in literis humanioribus. He was a Fellow and I uton of Braseno e College for a period of eleven years, when he succeeded to a college living, which he held until 1844. In that year he was elected Principal of Brasenose College, on the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Ashurat lumor Gilbert, then Principal to the Ebiscopal Nee of Chichester. Dr. Harrington was one of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, a Delegate of Appeals in Convocation, a Commissioner of the Streets and Mr. ket, and a county magistrate. In the affairs of the University, the Rev. Doctor took an active and promoter of all that clated to architecture and archaeology. He filled the office of President of the Architectural Society for everal years, and only retired from that post at the commencement of the present month. At the anual meeting of the Architecture and archaeology, he din Oxf rd in 1850. Dr. Harrington read a valuable and intreasting paper on the restouation of the piece of St. Mary's Church, which had been effected, in a great measure unter his personal sup-intendence. As a divine, Dr. Harrington was regarded with great and served respect; and although he was not often called on to officiate, yet his sermons before the University were such as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the University users each as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the University users each as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the University users each as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the University users each as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the University users each as reflected eredit on himself, and were worthy of the Univ

In the early part of last week, some fellows entered the outhouse of Mr. Shaw, of Bretton west, Yorkshire, and saughtered nine-teen sheep, by cutting their throats. A man named Syke has been ap-prehended on suspicion.

PHARMACY IN PARIS .- A report from the Minister of Public Instruction recommends the suppression of the char of medical chemistry, left vacant by the death of M. Orti a, and the substitution for it of a chair of pharmacy, as being of more general utility. An imperial decree approves of the recommendation of the report, creates the chair of pharmacy so proposed, and appoints to the new chair thus established Dr. Soubeiran, professor at the superior School of Pharmacy of Paris.

Cod Liver Oil.—Alere flammam—to feed common lamps—was, till lately, all that it professed to do; but now its vaunt is, alere vitam—to replenish the law p of life when burning low, and threatening to go out. About bixty years have elapsed since Dr. Bards'ey first sounded its praises; but scarce a dozen have passed since it was fairly put upon trial in this country, and everybody now knows the result. Thousands of cases, hitherto most unpromising, have, under its auspices, suddenly changed their aspect, and looked bright, here, a fair girl hastening to decay had scarcely taken a few doses when the eminous cough was appeased, the recovered her roses, smiled once more on a reassured famly of frends, and went on her way rejoicing; there a case of graver import, which had whispered death to the inquiring ear, made a stand, railied, and consumption was, for the time, arrested in mid-course; and awain, in patients still further reduced by the blighting malady, the administration of the bland oil was frequently observed to respite, soften, and assuage sufferings beyond its power-oremove. Scepticism, by slow degrees, made way to conviction; and he who, a few years ago, would justly have passed for a quark who should have pretended to cure consumption, is now countenanced e crywhere by brother practitioners, who have all the same story to tell, till the world at large has become convinced of the fact; and there is not now a village apotheeny through the endless beneficent wonders which this penetraring balm, under the Divine blessing, has already worked, and is daily working, among the children of men.—Fraser's Magazine.

Mr. Bennoch and The Common Council.—Mr. Bennoch has addressed the following letter to the frame and not have and the same story to the forman and not have a few passed the following letter to the frame and not have the same story to tell. COD LIVER OIL.-Alere flammam-to feed common lamps-

men.—Fraser's Magazine.

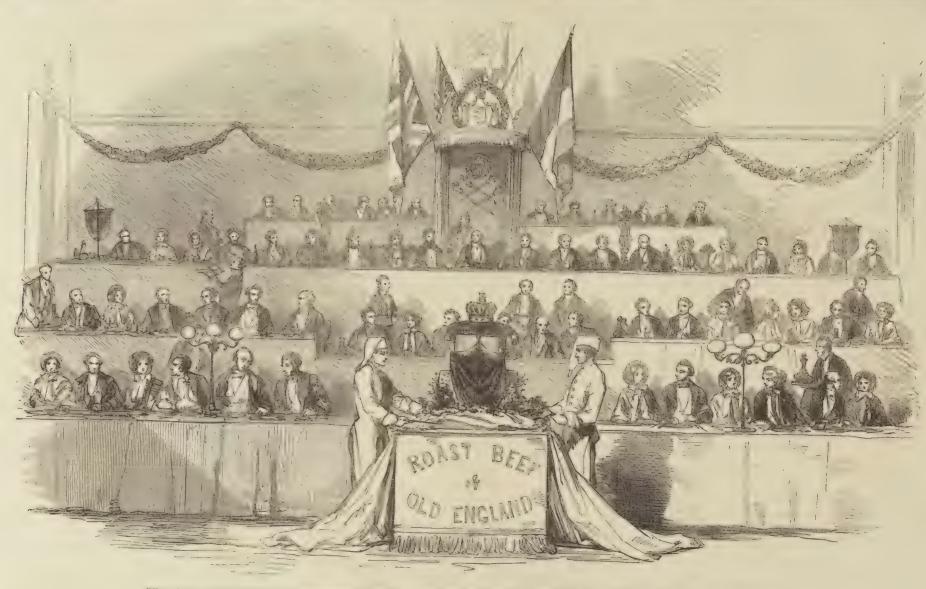
Mr. Bennoch and the Common Council.—Mr. Bennoch has addressed the following letter to the freemen and non-freemen of the ward of Cripplegate within:—Gentlemen,—For eight years I have endeavoured in the Court of Common Council to represent faithfully, not only the interests of the privileged freemen, but also the interest of that large body of non-freemen within this ward, who, to the distrace of the Corporation, possess no voice in the elections. On entering the Common Council I soon found that, by the large majority of members, real independence was little respected, and that a man, to be anything, must be all things to all men. He must mingle with the cliques that pervade and the coteries that abound in connection with that body. While I met with much to admire, I met with more to lament. I found nany men worthy of all respect, but many more with whom I could never cordially co-operate, and discerned without difficulty that, if true to my own nature, the area of my influence must be very circumscribed. Seldom concealing my opinion, I was looked upon as an interloper; and I rejoice to say that little, if any, of their confidence was intrusted to my keeping. When, a few weeks ago, I felt impelled to offer evidence to the Royal Commissiones, and was summoned before them, I uttered fearlessly and truthfully what I knew, to be the facts—facts which have not been and cannot be controverted. Then the hostility of the mass was unleashed—every corrupt motive was imputed—I was denounced as a traitor, and had every imaginable insult heaped upon me. Now, however much I may respect Cripplegate-within—however much I may be obliged to those friends, of all parties, who have so kindly and uniformly given me their support and unwavering confidence—I am, nevertheless, bound to avow that, notwithstanding all these gratifications, I am indisposed to subject myself to screet, cowardly innuendoes, or to open brutal attacks. The doubtful honour is not worth the positive annoyance; and so long as the Commen MR. BENNOCH AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.-Mr. Bennoch has

OPENING OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO HEREFORD.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the completion and opening of the Newport, Abergavency, and Hereford Line of Railway, on Tuesday week. The line affords a direct communication from the mineral districts of Menmouthshire and South Wales with the North of England; and the day was, accordingly, an eventul one in the several towns on the route. Addresses of congratulation were presented by the inhabitants of Newport to the Directors of the Railway; and the first train arrived at Hereford soon after one o'clock. The streets of the interesting old city were tastefully decorated for the occasion; and a procession was formed of the Railway Navvies, Macons, Carlenters, and Foremen; Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity and Wolverhampton Orders; and the Mayor of Hereford, attended by the Maco-bearers and Sword-bearer, and supported by Capitain Money Kyrle, and the High-Sheriff; the Members of the Town Councit; Mayors and Corporations of other Boroughs; citizens, visitors, &c.; several superb banners being borne in the cartege, which emerged from the Barton gate; and, after jassing along King-street, Broad-street, Hip-town, and St. Peter's-street, entered the Shire Hall, where the banquet was served with great taste by the Messrs. Bosley, of the Green Dragon Hotel. The Hall was decorated with the Royal arms, the Corporation sword and maces, banners, and other characteristic embellish. banquet was served with great in-te by the Messrs. Bosley, of the Green Dragon Hotel. The Hall was decorated with the Royal arms, the Corporation sword and maces, banners, and other characteristic embellishmen s. On the dais, five tiers of tables were laid, looking towards the body of the hall; and immediately in front of the dais lay a crown, on a crimson cushion; close to which was placed the immense baron of beef (230 lb. weight), presided over by Mr. Hambler, of Worcester (to whose superintendence the whole had been entrusted), a-sisted by Hodges, the cook at the Dragon. On the right, amongst some evergreens, was a group of halberts; and, a little beyond them, on a pedestal, stood the statue of "Cupid," by Mr. Jennings, of Hereford. The eye then rested upon the fine painting of the equestrian figure of G orge III, decorated with flags; and over the whose was placed a crown. Then came the painting of the Duke of Noriolk, by Lonsdale. On the left of the Mayor's reat were a group of halberts; several blue silk banners, with mottoes wrought in gold. At the lower end of the silk banners, with mottoes wrought in gold. At the lower end of the room the portrait of the late Sir John Cotterell, Bart., was also decorated with flags and banners, the Royal standard, lent by the Herefordrated with flags and banners, the Royal standard, lent by the Herefordstire Friendly Society, &c. A great number of banners, mottoes, and
Masonic emblems kinely lent by the Palladian Lodge of Freemasons, in
this city, contributed materially in decorating the room. Many of the
dushes of meat, &c., bore appropriate mottoes.

The whole of the decorations were entrusted to Mr. Abraham Winter,
of the Shire-hall, and were completed by him in the most satisfactory

Mr. Charles Anthony, the Mayor of Hereford, presided, assisted by the



THE DAIS, AT THE BANQUET IN THE SHIRE-HALL, TO COMMEMORATE THE GENERAL OPENING OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION TO HEREFORD.

following Vice-Presidents:—Sir Robert Price, Bart, M.P.; Colonel Clifford, M.P.; T. Evans, Esq., William James, Esq., James Jay, Esq., F. L. Bodenham, Esq., W. Bennett, Esq., G. Bonnor, Esq., J. E. Gough, Esq., E. Pritchard, Esq. Among those present were—the Lord Bishop of the diocese; Lord Hereford; the High Sheriff of the county, W. Money Kyrle, Esq.; the Ven. Archdeacon of Hereford; Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice; Chairman of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; Rev. Dr. Symons; Rev. Canon Musgrave; Lady Price; Mrs. Anthony; Mrs. Lingen; Thomas Brown, Esq., Ebbw Vale; the Mayors of Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, and Brecon; Thos. Pritchard, Esq., Secretary to the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway; James Grayston, York, Director of the Eastern Union Railway; &c., &c. The company numbering between 500 and 600.

After the repast, the Chairman gave the loy Itoasts in succession, followed by the health of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

The Bishop of Hereford returned thanks.

The Chairman then gave "The Army and Navy."

Major Montgomery (First Royals) responded in the name of the army; and Lieut. Lyne, of Newport, for the navy.

The healths of the Lord-Lieutenant and the High Sheriff were then drunk. The Chairman then gave "The Chairman and Directors of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway;" for which the Hon Captain Fitzmaurice returned thanks; and proposed the health of the Mayor of Hereford, for which the Chairman thanked the company. Several other toa: ts were drunk, including "Success and prosperity to the London and North-Western Company" joining to the toast the names of the most noble the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Moon, and Capt. Huish. Mr. Alderman Moon and Capt. Huish severally responded. Mr. T. Brown next proposed, in terms of the highest eulogy, "The health of Mr Brassey," who th nied the company. Mr. Thomas Evans proposed the health of the engineers of the Newport and Shrewsbury Companies—Mr. Lindell and Professor Gordon, of the former; and Mr. Robertson, of the latter. Both gentlemen responded. Mr. E. Pritchard proposed "The health of Messrs. Rennie and Logan." The

Archdeacon of Hereford then gave "The donors of coal." Mrs. Anthony and the Ladies" was the last toast of the evening, proposed by Captain Fitzmaurice, and responded to by the Mayor. Several other toasts remained on the list, but the time for the return of the train to Newport having nearly arrived, an instant break up was inevitable.

In the evening a grand Ball and Supper were given at the Shire-

In the evening a grand Ball and Supper and ball.

During the day, the navvies employed on the different lines were regaled; as were also the children of the City schools. A ball was also given at the old Town-hall; the theatre was opened gratuitously; and there was a display of fireworks on the Castle green. Altogether, this was a day of glorious festivity for the city of Hereford. The event was similarly celebrated at Leominster, on Monday.

The second Illu-tration represents one of the principal works on the line—an iron bridge, of fine proportions, across the Wye, near Hereford.



RAILWAY IRON BRIDGE OVER THE WYE, AT HEREFORD.



"THE SEA OF ICE," FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE THIRST OF GOLD," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

KIDDERMINSTER PUBLIC ROOMS AND CORN EXCHANGE.

The foundation-stone of the handsome edifice represented in the accompanying Illustration, was laid at Kidderminster, with great ceremony, by Lord Ward on Wednesday week. The site of the building (intended for Public Rooms and a Corn-exchange) is near the junction of Vicar-street with the Oxford-road. The design is by Messrs. Bidlake and Loyatt, of Wolverhampton, favourably known as the architects of Bil-ton and Pontypool Town-halls, and other public buildings. The plan includes a fine concert-hall, a commodious corn-exchange, a library, a news-room, a lecture-room, and a school of design. The style adopted is Italian. The smaller rooms will be disposed in the front in two stories. The materials are red brick, with white stone dressings, with the exception of the lower story of the front, which will be of white stone, rusticated. The front will be decorated with stone Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a cornice and balustrade. In a niche in a pediment raised over the front, will be placed the borough arms, cut in stone. The entrance leads to a hall; at the extremity of which will be the entrance of the concert-room—85 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 33 feet high, with a paneled ceiling. The Corn-exchange will flank the Music-hall: it will be 59 feet long, 36 wide, and 20 feet to the top of the walls, and will have an open iron ornamental roof. It will be provided with that most important requisite, light, by a row of windows on one side, and by windows in requisite, light, by a row of windows on one side, and by windows in

THE KIDDERMINSTER PUBLIC ROOMS AND CORN-EXCHANGE. FOUNDED ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.

the roof. The Corn-exchange and Music-hall being, together, a good deal wider than the main front of the editice, and the front wall of the Corn-exchange lying some thirty feet further back than the main front, the architects have partly concealed the Corn exchange by means of a tower 60 feet high, containing a second entrance to the Music hall, and also an elegant campanile. This entrance is on the same frontage with the main entrance, but lies about fourteen feet further back: receding nearly the same distance still further is the entrance to the Cornexchange, surmounted by a clock. The Corn exchange is so constructed that it will form a convenient supper-room, communicating by means of lobbies with the Concert room. The arrangement of the several apartments throughout the building is well conceived.

After the foundation-stone had been laid by Lord Ward, his Lordship

After the foundation-stone had been laid by Lord Ward, his Lordship addressed the company on the advantages of the institution; and was followed by Mr. Lowe, M.P. for the borough. In the afternoon, the event of the day was celebrated by a public dinner, at the Lion Inn, at which there were about 130 guests.

"THE SEA OF ICE," AT THE ADELPHI.

WE this week present an Iliustration of the second table au in the new piece produced at the Adelphi Theatre, under the title of "The Thirst of [for?] Gold." The scene in question is the "Sea of Ice." on which the commander of the Eugenie is cast, with his family, and Putney Will. We have already described the extraordinary machinery by which the icy surface of the stage is converted into a watery one; while the hapless parents sink into the in-rushing sea, leaving their infant daughter on an ice-block, yet undissolved, and which floats her ultimately to a place of safety. The situation is, in all respects, powerfully rendered; and, illustrated, as it is, by scenery and machinery

so applicable, is irresistibly effective. The acting of the piece throughout is capital. Mr. Webster, as the villanous Pedro, afterwards the Marquis D'Arvez, displays his usual tact and talent in the portraiture of cool and quiet rascality, which has become, as it were, the pattern-type now-a-days of the stage criminal. The accepted playwright of the present time eschews bombast verse, and affects a colloquial familiarity, which requires from the actor more intensity than vehemence. We doubt whether the recipe is not growing of too easy application, and makes, on every fresh occasion, fewer demands on both performer and dramatist: the character is, in fact, fast becoming stereotype, though it has not yet quite outlived its attraction. Madame Celeste's impersonation of the Mexican girl is decidedly picturesque and fell-



THE ELEPHANT'S F. AT, ASTLEY'S .-- (SEE NEXT P. GE.)

THE ELEPHANT'S FEAT, AT ASTLEY'S.

A grand Chinese spectacle, entitled "The Wise Elephants of the East; or, the Magic Gong,' has been produced here, and excited uncommon admiration, owing to the extraordinary feats performed by these docile and well-instructed unimals. These wast creatures are made to stand on their hind-legs, with their fore-feet, poodle-wise, dangling in the air; one of them also makes a colossal bridge for the other to passunder; and the latter ultimately is seen standing, as it were, on its head and trunk, with its hind legs a sised perpendicularly. Both elephants place themselves also on pedestals, and wheel round rayidly; the female contrives, moreover, to balance herself on two side legs on a narrow pedestal; and the male, placing his fore fection the pelestal, pirouels, in a circular direction, with extraordinary swiftness, the attendant being all the while on his back, who still retains his position after the animal quits the pedestal, and during the time that he les down and rises again to his feet. The dramatic piece prepared for their introduction is written by Mr. George Almar. It is grainying to learn that, in the instruction of these stupendous creatures, no cruelty has been exercised. Their owner has pursued, he says, "a system of training based on the maxim, that the suaviter in modo is at all times preferable to the fortiler in re" The elephants have been in his possession for two years, and during that period, by a course of gentle training and humanet reatment, without the slight estocerion, he has brought them to the present point of perfection. They are now seven years old; the length of each being nine feet from the front of the head to the tail; they are ten feet in girth; and in height, seven feet two inches and seven feet respectively. Their p int weight is three tons. Their proprietor justly takes credit to himself for having, in their training, produced a novelty hitherto unparalleled in the history of this mammoth quadruped

MUSIC.

English Songs and Melodies. By Charles Mackay and Sir H. R. Bishop.

KING ALFRED - We omitted last week to publish a Note by Sir H. R. Bishop in explanation of the history of the beautiful air, Lodging is on the Cold Ground;" to which the song of "King Alfred" The melody is a great favourite, and has been has been adapted. claimed by Thomas Moore, on behalf of the Irish; and by Robert Burns, on behalf of the Scotch. Irish and Scotch music are rich enough to stand on their own merits, without appropriating the music of England. Sir H. Bishop says, in reference to it :- "The account which Downes has given of this song is referred to in Sir John Hawkins' ' History of Music, vol. iv. :- Downes relates that Mrs Mary Davis acted in a play called "The Rivals" (said to have been written by Sir William D'Avenant, 1668), and in it sung, in the character of a shepherdess mad for love, the following song, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground," &c ; which King Charles II. hearing, he was so pleased, that he took her off the stage. Several circumstances occur to justify the assertion which has been put forth, that the song attributed to Sir W. D'Avenant was originally sung to a tune called 'On the Cold Ground;' a copy of which, printed in 1665, is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It m.y also be worthy of notice, that the fine impressive melody to 'How stands the Glass around?" commonly known as 'General Wolfe's Song,' was founded upon the same tune. The pre ent air, adapted to the words beginning 'My Lodzing is on the Cold Ground,' is in 'The Songster's Companion,' printed in Loadon, 1775; but there are some detached editions of the music, with those words, bearing marks of an earlier date. Although published by the late Mr. Moore, in his celebrated collection of 'Irish Melodies,' we are warranted in stating that this beautiful air is undoubtedly English."

The Harmonic Union, on Monday evening, gave a concert consisting entirely of secular music. The programme, it would seem, was not attractive; for the attendance was very thin. The performance becan with Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," played with considerable spitic; then followed Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "Lenora," which was first produced last season. It was now much better performed than before, and had a more satisfactory effect. The principal singers were Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, who gave the solos exceedingly well. The choruses and orchestral parts, likewise, appeared to have been carefully rehearsed. The only fault was the excessive loudness of the instruments: they were often positively deafening, and completely overpowered the voices, both in the solos and in the choruses. As the performance went on, none of the particular morceaux appeared to make much impression; but there was considerable applause at the end, and the composer was called for. This cantata has certainly much merit; it is the work of an able and experienced musician. But it smells too much of the lamp; the score is overcrowded; there are too many laboured contrapuntal contrivances; and there is, throughout, a want of that simplicity, so difficult to attain, which is the consummation of art. The different movements, moreover, are too much spun out; and the length of the whole is out of all proportion to the subject, a simple legendary ballad. This cantata was followed by Mendelssohn's fine concerto for the violin, most splendidly executed by M. Sainton—a treat of the very highest order to the amateur. The rest of the evening was devoted to Handel's famous secular cantata, "Alexander's Feast," a beautiful work, which, however, has not withstood the attacks of time as the great master's immortal oratorios have done. The light dramatomusic of Handel's day has an antiquated air, like a fine old picture of some beauty of George the Second's day, decked cut in flounce and furbelow, hoops, and stomacher. The airs, frequently charmi

The Wednesday Evening Concert of this week presented a sufficient variety of matter. Parts of it were good; but very little was new. There was, in the first place, a selection from Rossin? "Guillaume Tell," consisting of the overture, an air, and a duet. Then, Madame Amedei sang the splendid scena, "Elena, o tu." from the "Donna del Lago," in which she displayed the richness of voice and greatness of style for which she is so highly distinguished. There was next a sort of musical curiosity—a Grand March—said to have been lately composed by Rossini fur the Turkish Sultan. To give it its full effect a coupe of mititary bands were added to the orchestra, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the martial clangour was a-tounting. Several favourile vocal and instrumental pieces, selected from the works of Mr. Benedict, whether performed a mong them were the overture to "The Marn singer." several songsfrom "the Gip y's Warning and the Brides of Venice; "and one of his pianoforte concertos, performed by Mdme, de Burry, a highly-accomplished pianist, who on this occasion, made her debut in London. The remainder of the concert as usual, was of a light and familiar kind, consisting chiefly of vocal pieces, sung by Madame Amedei. Miss Lascelles, Miss Stabbach, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Perren, and other vocalists: most of them very good in themselves, but some of them sadly common and hackneyed. The hall was pretty well attended, but not so well as last week; indeed, the concert was composed of less attractive materials

Miss Doldy concluded her series of soirées on Tuesday evening with an interesting selection of music, both vocal and instrumental. Her own singing was admirable. She repeated Mr. Lindsay Sloper's new cantata "The Lady and the Nightingale," which was first performed at her previous concert, and pave it with even increased effect. And she was equilly successful in Beethoven's striking air, "In questa traba oscura," so full of deep and gloomy feeling. Several other vocal pieces were well sung by Signor Chabatta, Mr. Walter Bolton, and Mr. Land. The principal instrumental pieces were Haydn's Quarret in Ent., No. 64, performed by Messrs. Dundo, Watson, Glementi, and Lucas; Weber's due: for tiano and ctarinet, played by Mr. Slop r and Mr. Lazarus; and a fine trio for the pia o, violin, and violencello, comp sed by Mr. O borne, and performed by himself along with Messrs. Dundo and Lucas. This series of soiré, s have been attended with the success due to the elegance and taste with which they have been conducted. Miss Dolby has "gained golden opinions" by them

in more senses than one; for her rooms have been crowded with fashionable company and her audiences have been warm in their approbation.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves are in Paris, whither they have wisely gone for the sake of rest and relaxation, after their great exertions in the provinces during the aurum. They will return for the opening of the English opena at Drury-lane, which is expected to take place in February next.

Mademoisel e Clauss has taken her departure, via Paris, for St. Petersburg, from whence she latends to return about the beginning of our musical season.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE

A New Theatre for Leeds—We are glad to hear that the long-talked-of and much-required scheme of building a new and commodous theatre, suitable to the wants and importance of this town, has again been mosted; and, from the spirited manner in which the promoters are carrying out their views, we trust that the undertaking will meet with the success it deserves, especially as it seems likely to be of a very profitable character. We are informed that the scheme has been duly registered, and that a prospectus will be published in a few days, and that share for more than half the required capital have been already applied for.—Leeds Intellig occr.

applied for.—Leeds Intelligencer.

LORD Addlephus Vane and Fair Non-Electors of Duram Presented Lord Adolphus Vane, ex M P, with a south-box and diamond ring, at the Exhibition Rooms. The south-box bore the following inscription on the lid, surmounted by the city arms:—"Presented by the ladies of Durham to Lord Adolphus Vane, December, 1853." On the bottom were the family arms of the noble Lord. It is presumed that these gifts, which amount in value to £70, are meant to console the noble Lord for the loss of the representation of Durham. His Lordship appeared to be much affected with his reception, and was enthusiastically cheered during the whole of an excellent address, in acknowledging the gratifying compliment paid to him.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—The public examination of the students of this college took place on Monday, in the library of the college. Some interest was imparted to the examination from the fact that it was the last examination which the Court of Directors, as at present constituted, is empowered to hold. The competition during the present year was an unusually close one. The prize for the English essay was corne away by Master M. McIvill, the son of the respected Principal, a young man who has just completed his first term. The first in rank and first in his class was Master Mancles, son of Capt. Mangles, of the West India Steam Packet Company, who carried off a full third of all the honours conferred on the class. Mr. Moriarty, a sudent who successfully competed for the first appointment conferred by Lord Broughton on the Dublin University, was also mentioled as having passed with high distinction though he carried off no prize.

The War in the East — Newcastle—On Monday evening

The War in the East.—Newcastle.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, in this town, "to consider the propriety of petitioning her Majesty the Queen to co-operate vigorously with France in the detene of the Ottoman Empire." The meeting was convened by the Mayor (Mr. R. Dodds), in pursuance of a requisition addressed to him, and signed by 120 of the principal inhabitants, including Sir John Fife, and a considerable number of the members of the Town-council, merchants, tradesmen, professional men, and others. The room in which the meeting was held is capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 persons, and it was crowded to excess throughout the proceedings. Resolutions expressing the feeling of the meeting were unanimously adopted; and the proceedings then terminated by a vote of thanks to the Mayor, who presided.

Dartmoor Prize Essay.—The premium offered for the best

terminated by a vote of thanks to the Mayor, who presided.

DARTMOOR PRIZE ESSAY.—The premium offered for the best plan for rectaining Dartmoor, and for the development of its various resources, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Tanner, estate agent, of Exeter, who was the successful competitor for the Royal Agricultural Society's £50 prize for his report on the agricultura of Devonshire. The recent siterations in the transportation laws have rendered Dartmoor an object of national interest, from the great success which has resulted from the establishment of the convict prisons on the moor, and the profitable employment of the convicts in reclaiming the surrounding waste. There are upwards of 200,000 acres of waste land, of good quality, lying in the midst of the fertile county of Devon, the property of the Prince of Wales, which is now almost upproductive.

New Carmodal Church of Art Supressing The Earl of

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SHREWSBURY.—The Earl of Shrewsbury attained his majority on Saturday, and in commemoration of the event, the foundation-stone of a R-man Catholic Church was laid at Shrewsbury, by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, in the presence of a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy and the principal residents of that rersuasion. The editice is to be erected at the expense of the noble Earl, from the designs of Mr. Pugin, son of the late eminent architect. It is estimated to cost £10,000.

SAILORS' HOME AT GREENOCK.—Steps are being taken to reestablish the Sailors' Home at this port. An energetic committee have made arrangements for this purpose, and will immediately appoint a qualified superintendent, on whom, it is obvious, the practical efficiency of the institution must in a large measure depend. It is no doubt desirable that all such establishments should be self-supporting; but, from libraries and other means of intellectual and moral improvement being provided, no Sailors' Home throughout the kingdom has an income equal to its expenditure. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the friends of the sailor will assist in at least giving a new impetus to an institution likely to prove beneficial in its operations.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—On Monday week the Scotia, 778 tons register, left Plymouth for Syaney, and the Ea,le for New Zealand. On the following Wednesday the Kent (815) sailed for Melbourne. These ships have taken out 40 married couples, 16 single men, 133 single women, and 87 children. The Rodney (887) arrived from London on the same day, en route for Sydney, and sailed on the following Saturday.

DIABOLICAL ACT OF POISONING DOGS AND GAME.—For some time lately some miscreants have resorted to a diabolical system against A. M. Mundy, Eq., of Shipley Hall, Derby, by poisoning his pheasants. Several of the preserves have roads passing by them, of which the parties avail themselves to throw poisoned food where the birds most resert. At the beginning of the season Mr. Mundy lost one of his best pointers, and since then a valuable retriever dog, both by poison. There is very little doubt that Mr. Mundy's party were watched, and the road too correctly judged by which they would return, and that poisoned food was laid where the dogs would be sure to pass, as in each instance they were suddenly seized and died almost immediately, and on analysation of the contents of the stomach poison was discovered.

GRAVE-CLOSING AT PORTSMOUTH.—A letter has been received from the Home-office, addressed to the churchwardens of this parish, and written by the direction of Lord Palmerston, ordering all the vaults and graves under the various places of worship to be closed forthwith, and all interments in the graveyards attached to the same to be discontinued on and after the 1st of June next. This includes the garrison chapel. The graveyards in this parish had been a source of great complaint for some time past, and the atove order has been hailed with satisfaction.

THE FOG IN MANCHESTER.—During the past week there were serous for at Manchester. People lost their way; chiedren were met in the streets weeping and in great distress—though some of them were not many yards from their own doors. Unprotected females were in some cases almost frantic. Patent safety cabs were no longer safe even for their drivers, who had to dismount from their seats an i lead their horses by the reins. Omnibuses travelling in strings, were frequently brought to a sudden halt on finding that the foremost had run their horses up against a church or some other public building, or had got upon a footpath. At least three people lost their lives by walking into canals. Several had a dangerous dipping.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS AT LIVERPOOL.—The General Committee of the Liverpool Town council have had under consideration a proposition to establish a reformatory for juvenile crimina's in Liverpool, and have decided upon making a recommendation on the subject to the Council at their next meeting, and a number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest are favourable to the project.

Shipping interest are favourable to the project.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. Bincliffe, of Swinton-common (near Rotherham), nurseryman, whose house and grounds are in a lonely situation, nearly a mile from that villaze, opened the door, walked into his grounds about six p.m., when he was seized by three rufflins, bound by both his hands and feet, and secured to the handle of the oven door, and threatened with instant death if he did not roveal to them where his money was. He gave up all the money he had, amounting to 108.3d Not satisfied, they ransacked the house, leaving Mr. Bincliffe still bound. Fortunately the cord with which his hands were secured was new, and he succeeded in loosening the knot, and thus freed himself from his bonds. The villains have as yet escaped

REWARDS FOR DISPATCH.—The South American Government has, on the motion of the Legislavive Council, awarded the sum of £400 to Captarn Champion, of the Victoria steamer, in consideration of his having made the voyage out from England to Fort Adelaide, with a mail, in 60 clear days. The like sum will also be awarded to an other vessel which shall in ke the voyage out, who her under sail, orby steam, in 67 days, within the next two years. To provide for this the sum of £6000 has been voted. It is made a condition that such vessels shall take out a contract mail.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. THE literary pensions just granted by Lord Aberdeen, in the name of her Majesty, to Mr. Alarie A. Watts, and to Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, have afforded subjects for conversation in literary circles during the past week. To Mr. Watts has been given a pension o? one hundred pounds a year, and to Mrs. Hogg a rension of fifty pounds a year. The services to art-literature rendered by Mr. Watts have not been sufficiently appreciated by the public. The "Literary Souvenir" (of the sustained annuals by very far the best) was, while under Mr. Watts's editorship, a real service to the cause of illustrated books. The pictures were generally selected with great good taste; and the literature appended to them, whether poetry or prose, was always to the point, and good of its kind—the kind also being good of itself. But Mr. Watts's services to literature were not restricted to editorial duties: he was, and will perhaps be again, a graceful poet. Some of his verses (why has he been so long silent?) overflow with domestic pathos and beauty of no ordinary kind. It will be pleasant to him, no doubt, to learn that we have not heard a syllable said against the propriety of the grant. Authors, it is alleged, are reldom kind critics about one another. There is truth in the remark; but not less true is it that they are always ready to rejoice in the pecuniary welfare of one another.

Poets, poetaccios, poetasters, and poetitos (for into these divisions does Ben Jonson divide all dabblers in verse) complain, and with reason, of the elender encouragement afforded by the public to new poetry even of the best description. Tennyson, it is true, derives a comfortable annuity from the sale of his four little volumes of verse; Charles Mackay is not only handsomely paid by English publishers, but, in spite of the nonexistence of an international copyright, shares in the profits of his works that have been republished in America; and Mr. Longfellow, it is said, "does pretty well" with his poems; but what other living poet, it is asked, of recent reputation, obtains a penny from his publisher for his effusions in verse? Our great publishing houses are thinking reriously of adopting a lithographed form of letter for refusing and returning every offer of verse-epic, dramatic, pastoral, or even " on several occasions." " A greater drug in the market than verse," said a modern Jacob Tonson to us the other day, "is not to be imagined. The last age was a poetical one, this is an engineering age. Our fathers delighted in fictiou-we rejoice in facts. Lord, Sir, we have more good poetry already in England than people care to read. There's Mr. (I will not name him), will commence and complete a rosm in an omnibus-ah, and not a bad poem too !-between Lord's Cricket-ground and the Elephant and Castle; and yet, to my knowledge, he has never read 'The Deserted Village' or 'The Vanity of Human Wishes;' and as for buying them, he would never, I assure you, think of that. "And yet," it was observed in reply to our left-legged Jacob,

this is, in many respects, a poetical age. We have more poets than ever. Ask Mr. Murray; ask Mr. Longman; above all, ask Mr. Moxon. Young men and girls, mistaking inclination for power, and the desire for the faculty divine, ru-h into rhyme—and would, if possible, rush into print with a reckless rapidity unforetold by Horace, or unthought of even by Pope. The public, I agree with you, will not buy new poetry; and as publishers do not exist to benefit the public at their own loss, it is hard to expect that they should throw their money away in the idle belief that they are doing good to poetry by encouraging writers of verse, in an idle expectation of discovering a new Milton in Moorfields or a new Byron in Bermondsey or 3t. Mary Axe."

Collectors of works of art are complaining, and not unjustly, of the depreciation of many modern prints, by the recent sale of the stock of Mr. Alderman Moon. There is a curious, but a general feeling prevalent among the connoisseurs, to wish to possess what other people do not possess, and not to care very much about things particularly common. Rarity alone supplies, at times, the place of beauty. Imagine then the disgust among collectors, on seeing at almost every railway refreshment station, in the principal waiting rooms of every hotel, and not unfrequently behind the bars of busy public houses, prints after Landseer and Wilkie, obtained by their recent purchasers at one-twelfth less than collectors paid for them. Sir Ephraim Sloane, in Belgrave-square, and Haus Holbien, Esq., in Westbourne-terrace, are not over well-pleased at finding the same decorations in the Swindon refreshment-room of the Great Western Railway, or the bar of the Goose and Gridiron, that they have been accustomed to see on their own wall at home; nor do they care to hear from some of their friends-that Jones and Smith the tax-collectors for their districts, have each bought a Bolton Abbey in the Olden Timehung them over their mantelpieces in their front parlours in Han'splace and Coleshill-street. The public, it is true, gain by the wider dispersal of fine engravings; but are the impressions really fine? it is asked; and does not Sir Edwin Landsecrand Mr. Cousins equally suffer as artists by the sale of prints, in which the original delicacy of finish to be found in the best and really only good impressions, is not traceable by the keenest eye, and by the best well-wisher to their joint reputations? The effect of such a depreciation of fine prints is already visible. Collectors will no longer pay large prices for new works and proofs before letters. They will wait till the stock is sold off, and proofs and prints have fallen to their real market value. This waiting on the part of collectors will, if we mi-take not, seriously interfere with the production of very fine engravings. As for line engraving in England-that noble branch of the art-no one pursues it now amongst us, except Mr. J. H. Robinson. Mr. Doo, and Mr. Watt. Size, rapidity, and general effects are all that engravers and print-publishers think very much about.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has become the purchaser, during the present week, for the sum of six guineas, of a copy of Congreve's works, presented by the poet himself to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the great Duke. We envy Mr. Milnes his acquisition. The copy is a fine one; large paper, and in old red morocco; with a dated inscription on each volume in Sarah's own handwriting, recording their presentation to her in 1710, by the great dramatist. The "Wimbledon" book plate in each volume accounts for the sale of the volumes. They were probably never at Blenheim.

Labourers are busy erecting Marochetti's equestrian statue of King Richard I. in front of Westminster Hall. The site is good in itself, though far from appropriate. Smithfield, with its tournament associations, or the Tilt-yard, so famous for its jousts, would have been better places. An admirer of "Ivanhoe" recommended Ashby-de-la-Zouch. There was some humour and come propriety in the recommendation.

Mr. Dickens has returned to London from a tour in Italy.

Australian Wool.—The Melbourne Argus gives the following comparative table of exports of wool shipped during the year ending July 5th:—

		1852.	1853.
Melbourne	 	9,389,967tb.	10,248,046%
Geelong	 	6,791,400	6,721 960
Port Fairy	 	723,400	1.259,725
Portland .	 4.2	1,752,800	3,083,560
		-	
		11000000	01 010 001

18 657 567 21,310,294

The number of bales in 1852 was 66,634; and in 1853, 76 108. But it would be wrong if we didnot apprise our British readers that a process is g in zon of which we have before warned them, and which may one day seriously affect the supply of wool which they now draw from these shor s. The value of the carcass is so steadily gaining upon that of the feace as naturally to effect the care with which each is watched by the settler. Fine, fat, large-sized sheip now frequently sell at 30s, each, the current price before the gold discovery having been 16s, to 12s., while the fleece has scarcely improved in value at all.

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The efforts made to reclaim the criminal class of our population have hitherto been attended with great success; and we see, with pleasure, that next week a conference will be held at Birmingham, "in reference to proceedings in the approaching Session of Parliament, for establishing reformatories for young criminals throughout the kingdom;" the conference to be followed by a public meeting in the Town-hall. Of kindred interest is the accompanying brief history of a metropolitan establishment, now in full activity with the above benevolent object, in Henry-passage, Henry-street, Hampstead-road; and known as the "Brookstreet, New-road, Ragged, Industrial, Sabbath, and Free-day Schools."

In the year 1845 the locality in which these Schools are situated abbunded with vice; in it two of the most notorious gangs of thieves in London existed, and houses of the most infamous character abounded; and the immoral miasm of the place was so well known to the police, that when the attempt was first made to reclaim some of these outcasts, they deemed it impossible; seeing that the gaol and the cat, and solitary imprisonment had failed. The tradespeople were continually deprived of their goods, if left even for a few minutes unwatched; and in some instances, even large articles were abstracted from the property of the neighbouring Birmingham Railway. The City Mission-

ary of the district, together with a few devoted fellow labourers, however, determined to make an effort to better this deplorable state of things: they devoted their only day of rest to this object, and commenced a Sabbath-school for the poor ragged children of the neighbourhood. This attempt was met by the most disorderly conduct: on some occasions compelling the teachers to close the school abruptly for the day, and in a few instances to seek the assistance of the civil power. Happily, these difficulties are now over; showing how powerful and triumphant is the principle of love, which even induced some of those who had been amenable to the laws of their country to receive the advice of the teachers with attention.

The kindness of the teachers, and the confidence imparted thereby, led to a great increase in the number of the scholars, until at length the loft over the blacksmith's forge, in which they met, became so packed, that there was no space to move in; and the female teachers and their pupils were, on some occasions, compelled to stand on this account. This led to deep consideration as to the propriety of securing larger premises; but the teachers being poor, it became a serious question to build a place, and there was none suitable that would receive them. But they were strong in that faith which can remove mountains; and accordingly, in 1846, they agreed for a building to be erected for a Sabbath-school, in which the day-school is now held. (See the Illustration.)

In 1848, in consequence of the repeated imprisonment for theft of the ary of the district, together with a few devoted fellow labourers, how-

In 1848, in consequence of the repeated imprisonment for theft of the

youths who constituted the bands of thieves already spoken of—arising, in some instances, from want, the result of loss of character and consequent want of employment—the School Committee, aided by the pecuniary assistance of Mr. John Platt, of Park-square, Treasurer of the school, commenced an industrial department to provide food and a trade for these poor lads: fifteen of whom were received and placed by the Committee under the care of Mr. John Ellis (now of Birmingham), to learn shoe-making. Under this arrangement, the industrial school, continued some time with varying success, involving a great outlay of money, which even now paralyses the energies of the teachers. At length it was found necessary to give up the shoe-making, and resort to a more remuerative occupation—that of carding wool, picking horse-hair, and making firewood—under another master.

In the year 1850 the establishment of the day-school was suggested by Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Cumberland-terrace, who has contributed liberally to its support ever since. This was followed by the most cheering results: the children who attended the Sabbath-school now flocked to the day-school; and thus the good instruction of the Sunday was not lost during the intervening six days.

The heavy expense of the industrial department and the day-school led to serious thoughts of discontinuing either one or the other; when the present master, Mr. Blanchard, suggested a new mode of conducting the two branches, by which a great saving could be effected. These



BROOK-STREET RAGGED SCHOOL. THE WOPK-ROOM.

views were approved of. A story was added to the day-school, in which were rooms for the master and mistress, and a large room serving as a workshop for the industrial boys by day (See Engraving), and as their dormitory by night. By the work here done these lads support themselves, and participate in the profits of their own industry; by which means, two of the boys, who recently emigrated to America, saved a considerable sum. These poor lads were on the streets, without a friend; when one of the teachers directed them to this Refuge.

On one occasion a policeman brought a young man, about seventeen years of age, to the school doors, and stated that the lad had just been liberated from prison, and he felt sure he should to-morrow have to take him there again—for he had no home, no character, nor means of getting an honest living. He tegged hard for him to be taken into the industrial department. This was done; and the young man never again troubled the detectives.

troubled the detectives.

The average attendance in the Sabbath-school is, in the winter, 150-

trial department. This was done; and the young man never again troubled the detectives.

The average attendance in the Sabbath-school is, in the winter, 150—in the summer, 70; except in wet weather, when the number is increased by those who seek shelter, which is often the first opportunity of getting access to the minds and better feelings of these neglected ones.

The day-school, which commenced with fifteen scholars, within three months amounted to 180; the average attendance is 130.

Owing to the erretic habits of the parents, half of the scholars pass through the school in the course of twelve months, leaving it for other neighbourhoods, where perhaps no such institution exists; or they go into occupations which deprive them even of the advantage of a lesson on the Sunday: hence, to many, the instruction imparted during this short term is all the education they receive. The industrial department, for want of more capacious premises and capital, is limited to fourteen boys, but generally includes eighteen or twenty. From the time of its existence it has afforded a home to 100 lads, who, with three exceptions, are obtaining honest livelihoods.

Other agencies besides those named have been brought to bear upon the neighbourhood. Among these are a Maternal Society; a Clothes Club—to which fund threepence is adde if from the School for every shilling subscribed by a member; a Loan L brary; and a Band of Hope: besides which, Bibles and tracts have been distributed, and devotional meetings held on the Sabbath. The teachers have established lectures on scientific subjects, and evening classes, endeavouring in every way to help the parents and children out of the depth of degradation, ignorance, and misery into which they have been destroyed, and good in various other ways has been accomplished, yet much remains to be done; and for this end more extensive agency must be employed. But this the debt upon the School prevents being brought into action by the teachers, who, to their credit be it spoken, add instruction

NEW BURIAL-GROUNDS' REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations which have been issued by Lord Palmer-ton for observance in the new burial-grounds about to be established, and which will also be enforced in all new burial-grounds established under the Metropolitan Burials Act:—

blished, and which will also be enforced in all new burial-grounds established under the Metropolitan Burials Act:—

1. No interment shall take place within ten yards of any part of the boundary of the cemetery, and the space of ground intervening between the boundary and the ten-yard limit above described shall be planted with shrubs, evergreens, and trees, in such manner as, while it will promote the absorption of any deleterious emanations, shall not interfere with a free circulation of air.

2. The area of the cemetery shall be under-drained to such depth and in such effectual manner as shall be sufficient to prevent the accumulation of water in any vault of grave therein.

3. There shall be a sufficiency of roads and pathways within the burial-ground to afford ever access to the several graves, without walking over other graves; and such roads and pathways shall be constructed of hard materials, and be properly guttered and drained in such manner as to carry away surface-water.

4. The whole area of the cemetery, which may from time to time be used for interments, shall be divided into grave-spaces, in such manner, that the position of every grave-space may be readily distinguished.

5. A plan of the cemetery shall be provided, on which every grave-space shall be marked.

6. A register of graves shall also be provided, in which shall be registered every grave-space in the cemetery shall be designated by letters or numerals, or by some other convenient mark, which shall correspond to similar marks designating such grave-space in the plan of the cemetery and the register of graves.

7. Every grave-space allotted to each person of the age of 16 and upwards shall be at the least 9 feet 6 inches long and 4 feet 6 inches wide.

9. The grave-space allotted to each person of the age of 16 and upwards shall be at the least 9 feet 6 inches long and 3 feet 6 inches wide.

10. For children under 7 years of age the grave-space shall be at the least 5 feet 9 inches long and a graves, interments shall toke place in every

10. For children under 7 years of age the grave-space shall be at the least 5 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet 9 inches wide.

11. Each grave shall be dug as near as may be in the middle of the grave-space.

12. With the exception of purchased vaults and graves, interments shall take place in every alternate grave-space until the whole area of the cen etery devoted to interments shall have been buried in; and thereafter the alternate grave-spaces, which have thus in the first instance been left vacant, are to be buried in till they shall have all been used.

13. No more than one body shall be buried in any grave, except in purchased vaults and graves, under conditions hereafter stated.

14. The depths of graves, excepting purchased vaults and graves, shall be as follows:—For persons of 16 years of age, and upwards, the depth shall not exceed 6 feet; and in no case shall the coffin have a covering of earth of less depth than 3 feet, measured from the upper surface of the coffin to the level of the ground. For persons between 7 and 16 years of age the depth shall not exceed 4 feet 6 inches; and the covering of earth over the coffin shall in no case be less than 3 feet, measured from the upper surface of the coffin to the level of the ground. For children under 7 years of age the depth shall be 3 feet 9 inches as near as may be.

15. No grave in which a burial has taken place, excepting purchased vaults and graves, shall be re-orened for another burial until after the lapse of 16 years of age and upwards has been buried shall be repended for another burial until after the lapse of 124 years from the time when such person of 16 years of age and upwards has been buried shall be repended for accent by a feet of the surface shall be repended for accent by a feet of the graves of 7 and 16 years has been buried shall be repended for accent by a feet of the ground.

16. Purchased vaults and graves are excepted from the preceding regulations; but, when more than one body is to be buried in such graves and vaults, each body mu

Shop-Lifting at Colchester.—Mrs. Bathia Webb, of Great Bentley, and Miss Elizabeth Holby, of Thorp-le-Socken, respectably dressed and connected, being sisters, were, last week, placed at the bar, charged with committing a series of robberies - of veils, stockings, hand-kerchiefs, ribbons, &c.—from tradesmen's shops. Several cases were deposed to by shopkeepers and their assistants, and many of the articles taken were produced by the policeman, who found them at the prisoners' lodgings. On seeing the things discovered in the hands of the policeman, Mrs. Webb declared she was innocent of the thetts, and Miss Holby said—"I alone am guilty: I alone am responsible: my sister knows nothing about it." The priseners were remanded to Thursday to complete the depositions, and bail was refused.

Roman Coins.—Recently, as some workmen were excavating

ROMAN COINS.—Recently, as some workmen were excavating for foundations on land belonging to the representatives of the late John Downes, Esq., situate in Nantwich, they found, at the depth of two feet, about eighty coins, some of the reign of Claudius, and others supposed to be of greater age, but which fell to powder on the slightest pressure. Koman remains have rarely been found in Nantwich; but, from the name of the street in which these were discovered, and the formation, &c., of the surrounding ground, there can be no doubt this town was an outpost in connexion with the more important station maintained by the Romans at Chester.

THE Royal Commissioners for the Corporation Inquiry did not meet on Tuesday. The inquiry, it is said, is adjourned sine die. It may be, however, that one or two sittings will take place before Christmas.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—MISMANAGEMENT OF THE RIVER.

WHEREVER we find a city that has continued prosperous for a long series of years, we may at once conclude that its situation is near a large and convenient river. In early times the streams and rivers were the principal highways; by them the commodities of foreign countries were introduced to the interior, and through them the native produce passed for exportation to distant lands. It soon become manifest that those whose convenience was consulted, and whose interests were promoted by such means of internal communication, must associate and take steps to maintain the waterway clear and navigable-support the banks, remove shoals, and otherwise guard against any and every impediment that might obstruct the free course of navigation. To ensure the most efficient system, certain priviliges were granted, such as tolls and dues levied upon all ships using the channel thus kept open. Such dues and tolls were only permitted to be levied on the ground that all revenues so raised should be expended in the improvement of the river, and not diverted to any other purpose whatsoever.

For centuries the City of London has exercised the right of granting licenses to embank and build on the shores of the Thames. It has claimed and exercised the power of measuring and taxing a variety of commodities arriving by the river; not only commodities the growth of foreign countries, or of our colonial possessions, but also of produce coming from other ports of the United Kingdom. Had all the funds so accumulated been devoted to the purpose for which the privilege was granted, and the tolls permitted to be imposed, few persons would have been found bold enough to censure the Corporation of London. So long as what is taken from the public, is shown to be expended for the public good, the public, like a patient brute, bears the burthen cheerfully; and, although it may occasionally grumble, it still continues to pay. But men of all parties, and from almost every condition in life-the wealthy merchants, shipowners. factors, brokers, agents, and bargemen-all who have occasion to use the river, or come before its Corporate Conservators, have been singularly unanimous in bearing testimony to the fact, that, instead of being a public advantage, the conservation of the river, as now administered, is a public nuisance—the intervention of the Committee being a restriction upon trade, while the legitimate duties of the office are either ill performed or entirely neglected; and that the men to whom are entrusted the various matters connected with the Thames are wholly incompetent-many of them hardly knowing whether the natural current of the river is up to Richmond, or down to Gravesend.

Unseemly differences between the City and the Government have induced the latter to do as little as possible, while the former are not empowered to do anything. We need not, therefore, be surprised to see great shoals raising their slimy backs at almost every winding reach of the river; huge islands of living mud, giving off, at every period of low water, their poisonous exhalations, breeding and feeding the miasma that weakens, and the cholera that kills the poor wretches compelled to burrow in hovels on the undrained banks. Thanks to the fever of anxiety manifested by the Corporation in their desire to stand well with the public-now that the Royal Commission is probing their wounds deeply, and holding up to public criticism the loathsome matters that have been cankering for so long in the trading body of the communitythey have determined to expend between £30,000 and £40,000 on improving the upper navigation of the river, where it is likely to be affected by the new water companies drawing their supply from the Thames.

To turn the beautiful river-once the theme of the purest poetrywhere water-lilies grew in abundance, and sweetest fish were caught at London-bridge-into a common sewer, a stream of liquid filth, is almost a sin unpardonable. For the whole of this abomination, the City is not responsible, nor would we blame it wholly, did it not claim the sole privilege of the conservancy. Had it done its duty according to its charters, the river would have been properly embanked long ago; quays and promenades, from Westminster to the Tower, would have been constructed-and even now ought to be executed without delay. Along with proper embankments might be constructed gigantic sewers, sufficient for the drainage of the entire metropolis. It has ever been our opinion, that the course of the river indicated most accurately the proper position for the great spinal or central sewers. There is no difficulty as to levels; the sufficiency of the fall is certain, the lateral branches could be regulated and introduced naturally and without difficulty; while, by constructing an immense sewer on each side of the river, surmounted by an embankment, forming a roadway for carrisge and pedestrian traffic, a systematic arrangement of traps, gates, doors, &c., might, at the same time, be effected, that would overcome or totally prevent the annoyance of breaking up pavements and stopping up streets to remove any obstruction that might occur.

The City neglect of this its highest duty is well shown by the Rev. C. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth, who, in his evidence, on the 9th inst, before the Royal Commissioners, stated "that the banks of the river Thames, in the parish of Lambeth, are too low, and subject to inundations at spring-tides, which inflict great injury upon both the rich and poor occupiers of premises and houses along the banks. The poor suffer intensely from the consequences of the floods, and subscriptions are frequently made to compensate for the loss and alleviate the sufferings of the poor." Not only is this fact patent in Lambeth, but all slong the low ground from Deptford to Vauxhall, thousands upon thousands of treasure is lost, and God only knows how much disease is experienced by the insufficiency of the embankments.

Where such are the facts in connection with its easiest and oldest duty, we can hardly expect the conservators of the river capable of grappling with the higher duties of making ample provision for the accommodation of the shipping of the metropolis. It appears that over fifty years ago the merchants and shipowners applied to Government for wharfs, docks, and other matters necessary for the protection of their floating n provision required, and was offered the full control of all such works along the river side, so that no competing company might destroy the advantages thus volunteered. The City followed its antiquated course, and declined the task. The natural results were, that the merchants constructed their own docks, and other conveniences, and became independent of the City, eachewed its counsels, and despised its honours.

Contrast this lack of forethought with the conduct of the energetic minds of Lancashire. Look at the zig-zag ins and outs of the banks of the Thames, even in the heart of the City, and then at the bold, imposing, and regular water frontage of the Mersey, at Liverpool. The contrast is, as the Queen's Palace to a cowshed, or the manufacturers of Manchester to the "incapables" of the Corporation of the City of London.

Then the ostentation and display manifested by these do-nothing Conservators. See them, on state occasions, in holiday costume, in their shining shallops ascending or descending the river, toasting their City Monarch of the Thames as if he were the veritable Neptune of the ocean. How they swell and glorify themselves; little thinking that, while eulogising their order, and pampering their appetites, they are in reality condemning the system by which they exist, and are rapidly rushing on their own destruction.

When we pass in review the Chairmen of the Thames Navigation Committee for the last twenty years, we are not surprised at the evidence given; but we are surprised that the practical-minded merchants of the metropolis coming occasionally in contact with the Committee, and always being in contact with the evidences of its incompetence or neglect, should have so long submitted to its mismanagement. However, the end is at hand: the remedy will be applied, and our noble river relieved from the discredit which now attaches to it. Whether as regards the rich or the poor, the centre or the sides of the river-whether in its commercial or sanitary aspect, the river Thames, in its present condition, is a disgrace to the country.

IRELAND.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—A meeting of the remains of the Tenant League was held on Tuesday night, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin. The oratory was of the usual calibre, but the precise objects of the speakers could not be divined; and the Rev. Dr. Kearney, Messrs. Cantwell, Gavan Duffy, and a few more, having talked to their hearts' centent, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

PRESSURE OF THE POOR-RATES.—Clare, or at least a portion of that county, still suffers under the pressure of a poor's rate, nearly equal in amount to the sums levied during the sorest seasons of disease and famine combined. A rate struck for the union of Tulla shows that in one electoral division the rate is as high as 7s. in the pound; in another, 6s.; in four others the average is 5s. 8d.; in five more the average is 4s. 7d.; in three, about 3s. 4d.; while in two only the rate is a few pence below the last-mentioned figure.

Encumbered Estates Court.—The Tipperary estate of Sir

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.-The Tipperary estate of Sir ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The Tipperary estate of Sir John Carden has been sold in nine lots, the gross net rental of which was estimated at £1425 per annum. Of these, three only were disposed of, there being no bidders for the remaining six. The net rent of the lots sold was £662; which produced £12,918; equal to about 10½ years' purchase.—The Galway estate of Mr. D. M'Kevin, yielding a net rental of £953, realised £16,175; equal to 17 years' purchase; and the extensive estates of Glibsk and Creggs, also in Galway, containing 7500 statute acres, have been sold by private contract, for the sum of £55,000. It is not likely that there will be any further sales effected until after the Christmas holidays.

The Electron for Crowner, has been delayed by a very une

THE ELECTION FOR CLONMEL has been delayed by a very un-THE ELECTION FOR CLONMEL has been delayed by a very unexpected circumstance—a strange mistake in the writ received at the Hanaper-office, Dublin, which directed the election of a burgess "in the room of the Hon. Cecil Lawless, raised to the Peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Cloncurry"! The Hon. Cecil Lawless, who died shortly after his father, was the second son of the late Lord Clonzury; and it was the demise of Mr. C. Lawless that created a vacancy in the representation of Clonmel. The Speaker will have to issue a new write; and the election, in any case, cannot take place for a fornight. There seems, however, no doubt but that Mr. John O'Connell will be returned for Clonmel. Mr. Charles Bianconi has refused to allow his son to oppose "the son of O'Connell."

THE LADY MAYORESS OF DUBLIN.—We regret to state that her Ladyship is confined with an attack of measles, having taken to her bed the day after her brilliant ball. The attack is a severe one; but her Ladyship progresses favourably.

THE LAST OF THE O'MOORES .- The last of the O'Moores has quitted Cloghan Casile, and the paternal mansion of that ancient family no longer acknowledges an O'Moore for its master.

no longer acknowledges an O'Moore for its master.

DEATH OF FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq.—One of the rising men of the Irish bar, Francis Meagher, Esq., died on Monday, to the great regret of his learned brethren, with whom he was a great favourite. Mr. Meagher was only called to the bar in 1845, yet he had a very extensive practice in both law and equity.

IRISH "TEMPERANCE."—Such is the extraordinary demand for whisky in Galway that its two extensive distilleries cannot furnish the requisite supplies. In Cork, the price of whisky has been reduced 3d. per gallon. Drunkenness, nevertheless, is increasing in the "beau itule city." and all the precepts of Father Mathew appear to have been utterly forgotiten by his fellow-townsmen. The Cork Southern Reporter says: "That the temperance movement has turaed out a complete failure in Ireland is a statement which no man possessed of the smallest candour and observation will deny.

LIFE AT THE DIGGINGS.

In addition to our Australian news, in a preceding column, the following extract will be found very interesting. It is from a letter sent by a digger at the Eagle Hawk Diggings, and is dated Sept. 3rd:—

In addition to our Australian news, in a preceding column, the following extract will be found very interesting. It is from a letter sent by a digger at the Eagle Hawk Diggings, and is dated Spc. 3rd:—

Times have improved very much since you left us in one way, but they have failen off very much in another. Food is cheaper, and, true 12 the cld role, "When food is plentiful labour is cheap." Gold is more scarce. It think the diggers would do better if they would only sick to one apot, sink two or three hough before giving it up, instead of, as many do, sink two or three hough before giving it up, instead of, as many do, sink two or three hough before giving it up, instead of, as many do, sink two or three hough even the second of the running up exponse on expense, losing their time, and doing no good the running up exponse on expense, losing their time, and doing no good the running up exponse on expense, losing their time, and doing no good the running up exponse on expense, losing their time, and doing no good the running the side of the good of freeh gully. You remember "Dead Horse Gully," the scene of our sporting adventures. Well, I lately sank a hole there in the deep sinking. Mine ran about 17 feet, and, as it turned out pretty good, I drove in about 40 feet towards the side of the hill. One day I had been more than usually lucky, so next morning bettimes I was sitring, made fast my rope to a tree, and down I went by it hand under hand. It my slush lamp, and proceeded along the drive on my hands and knees, eager to begin always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember I was always celebrated for his big muggets. You remember the was always to the land lay ho

PARMA.—Signor Biletta.—At the approaching carnival a new opera, from the pen of Signor Emanuele Biletta, entitled "Il Castello di Kelso," is to be produced, under the especial patronage of the Goart of Parma. Additional interest will attach to this performance from the circumstance of Signor Biletta's being by repute the favourte pupil of Rossini, and having received his musical education direct from that distinguished genius. In this country Signor Biletta is well known in private circles, where his taleats have already secured him a highly-favourable reputation; but beyond this, he has acquired considerable celebrity by the production of an operetta at the Haymarket Theatre in the spring of last year. Deficient as we are in musical novelties, it will be graifying to hear that this young artist has fulfilled the expectations entertained of him, and that his new work has achieved a decisive success.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 18.—4th Sunday in Advent.
Monday, 19.—Dr. Darwin died, 1732. Tycho Brahe born, 1586.
TUESDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest day.
THURSDAY, 22.—Holcroft born, 1744.
FRIDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.
SATURDAY, 24.—Christmas-eve. Robin Hood died, 1247.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday 1	Monday,	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Baturday.
M h m 35 3 55	M h m h m 4 10 4 30	M A A h m 4 45 5 5	h m h m 5 25 5 45	M h m h m 6 5 6 30	M A A h m 6 55 7 20	M A M A M 7 50 8 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. P., Cheltenham.—The phenomenon seen by our Correspondent, Oc-

H. S. P., Cheltenham.—The phenomenon seen by our Correspondent, October 31, was the Aurora Borealis.

C. B. R., Liverpool.—The difference of time between the ports of London and Mcntpellier (in the south of France) is 27 minutes, 29 seconds.

I. W. F.—The price is 26s. per annum, and sixpence each extra for shilling numbers.

Corporation of London Inquiry.—Mr. Pulling need be under no apprehension that we entertained the slightest notion that he could possibly abuse the confidence reposed in him as a barrister. We only intended to say, that he night be so charged—but certainly not justly: if any such charge was made, it could only be by a member of the exposed Corporation. We may further add that Mr. Pulling need not be surprised to hear whisperings alleging that the incentive to his manly evidence was disappointed ambition. He may be as much puzzled as we are to learn in what respect; but strange things will occasionally take possession of weak minds. The Corporation is much in the fix of the young pickpocket, who complained to the magistrate, "that all the policemen in London were agin him."

W. B., Market Drayton.—The sketch sent us is from a half groat of Queen Elizabeth.

V. B., Market Drayton.—The exerch sent us is from a hair groat of Queen Elizabeth.
I. G. O., Bath.—The sum mentioned in the Edinburgh Review—
25,383,165 millions sterling, annually—is the value of the whole quantity of beer consumed, and not of the tax paid upon it.
N. Admirer of Charles Mackay.—We regret that we are unable to rubblish the posem.

publish the poem.

THE COAL QUESTION.—If "One of the Trade" will forward a concise correction of the quotation which he states to be incorrect, it shall

ERRATUM.—In our account of the Surrey Poultry Show, last week, at the foot of page 492, Mr. Bernard Pierce snould be Mr. Bernard Pierce Brent.

THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

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A Beautiful Allegorical Title. By | Christmas Charity. By B. Foster. G. Thomas.

Raphael's Virgin and Child. Engraved by W. J. Linton.

The Village Waits. Drawn by B. Foster. A London Market on Christmas

Eve. By G. Dodgson. The Christmas Market-Waggon.

By E. Duncan. Going to the Pantomime. By J. The Waits; or, "Making the Most of it." By H. G. Hine. The Goose-Club. By Phiz.

Christmas in Madrid. By J. Gilbert. Christmas in Australia-the Picnic. By. H. G. Hine.

The Mistletoe-seller. By Phiz. The Christmas Tree; or, the Liabilities of the Head of a Family. (A Humorous Page Engraving.) Designed by H. G. Hine.

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Volume XXIV. commences with January 7, 1854. Persons desirous to commence taking the Illustrated London News with the New Year should give immediate orders to any Bookseller or News-agent. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

Now that the civilised countries of the West are fairly committed by the affair of Sinope-on which we have elsewhere commented-to material interference in the Russo-Turkish question, it is well that we should consider the light in which we regard the question at issue, and the precise objects which we should seek to attain by the aid of our arms. The primary objects of the campaign before us are simple enough: namely, to rid the Turkish territory of the presence of wanton invaders, and to assert the integrity and sovereign independence of the Turkish empire; in short, to re-establish matters in the east of Europe, territorially, as they were six months ago. These objects attained, the relations between the Porte and its dependencies, and the neighbouring states, would have to be reconsidered, and so effectually remodelled as to give reasonable assurance against the recurrence of a state of things such as that with which all Europe has so long been scandalised and outraged, These objects are plain enough, and are undoubtedly within our attainment by firm and concerted action. We are sorry, however. to see recently thrown out—in a journal supposed by some to

speak the sentiments of the Cabinet, and known by all to speak the sentiments of Russia-suggestions as to further objects which we are to seek to accomplish-objects having regard to the social condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte; the realisation of which could only be attained by the sacrifice of the sovereign independence of the Sultan within his dominions, which is the vital point now in contest between him and the Emperor of Russia. We will not now discuss in the abstract the propriety of England and France throwing themselves in on the side of the "persecuted Rayah" against his "Mussulman oppressor: nor the merits of "the imperishable cause of Christianity and civilisation in European Turkey;" nor whether, in point of fact, the Christians of Turkey "burn to throw off the Turkish yoke," and "may be driven in this convulsion to side even with Russia rather than still undergo what they have undergone." We will simply assert that the statements of fact upon which all this alleged case of national grievance and all these apprehensions are based, are wide, very wide from the truth, evidencing a melancholy ignorance of the real condition of affairs in Turkey.

The late Sultan Mahmoud laboured strenuously to abolish all prejudices and distinctions upon religious grounds between his subjects-to place all in equality before the law-convinced that it was the only means of consolidating the authority of the law, too long despised, and promoting the internal prosperity. In his last progress through the provinces, undertaken only a few months before his death, he solemnly inculcated doctrines of equity and good-will between man and man. "Let us recognise," he said, "amongst the Turkish population, the Mussulman only at the Mosque, the Christian at the Church, and the Jew at the Tabernacle-elsewhere let all be as one family." And his son Abdul-Medjid has, from the very beginning of his reign, followed out the wise and humane instructions of his father. His first public act was the famous Tanzimat of Gulkana (promulgated Nov. 3, 1839); in other words, a charter of constitution, in which the life, the liberties, and the property of all subjects of the Porte were declared to be sacred; and all men, Mussulmans and Rayahs, equal before the law; and this important act has not been allowed to remain a dead letter—it has been followed up by acts for the reforming and remodelling of the law-civil and criminal-and of every department of the State.

Besides the improved administration of law generally, which has been introduced under the new order of things, courts of mixed judicature have been established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Adrianople, Salonica, Beyrout, and other principal towns in Turkey Proper, and since extended to Egypt, for the decision of cases civil and criminal, upon the European principle. In these courts the evidence of Christians is received, even against that of Mahommedans-a most delicate and dangerous innovation upon the prejudices of the latter; and the system has been found to work so satisfactorily that it is confidently expected that it may, before very long, be adopted as an element of reform in the whole jurisprudence of the country. Indeed, according to M. Ubicini, whe has recently written a most intelligent work on the present state of Turkey, the reception of Christian evidence has already been adopted in mehkemes, or ordinary

In the matter of religious worship, all the subjects of the Porte-Turk, Christian, and Jew-are entirely free, and upon a perfect equality. In matters of taxation, also, all are upon an equal footing, with the exception only of the kharadji, or capitation-tax upon the Christians, in lieu of liability to military service; which, so far from being a dishonourable or burthensome charge, is absolutely the welcome price of a valuable exemption. The amount of this tax is very trifling-fifteen, thirty, or sixty piasters (about 2s. 6d., 5s., or 10s.) a head per adult male, according to amount of property; lunatics, decrepid persons, persons in indigent circumstances, and priests of every denomination, being exempt. The tax is collected through the Primate of each religious community, who returns the amount directly to the Treasury; so that all idea of imposition or persecution is done away with. In proof of the light in which this impost is viewed by the "persecuted" Rayahs who pay it, we have only to add that recently, in the carrying out of the general reforms of the State, when, with the object of establishing a perfect equality between all classes of the Sultan's subjects, it was proposed to abolish this special tax, and in lieu thereof to render the Christian population available for service in the army, upon the same footing as their Mahomedan neighbours, the outcry of the former against the proposed arrangement was so great, that the Divan, after the passing of an ordonnance for the purpose, was obliged to abandon it.

The tenure of land in Turkey by Christians is as free, and as sure, as that of Mahomedans; the only distinction being that it is held by the females of the family—it being a principle in the Mahomedan creed that women cannot be dispossessed of their property, by fate of war or otherwise.

Finally, as to the pretensions of Russia to protect the Greek religion in Turkey. This idea is quite as preposterous as would be, on the part of England, a pretence to protect the Roman Catholic Church in any part of Italy, or in any other Catholic state. The Emperor of Russia is a schismatic from the Greek Church; and the clergy of that Church know full well that, if they were to be subject to his rule, not only would their consciences, and those of their flocks, be outraged, but the Church revenues themselves be spoiled, and at the mercy of a stranger. And as to the tender keeping of their social rights, which the Christian subjects of the Porte would have to expect at the hands of the "Godbelieving Emperor," the unhappy inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia can speak but too feelingly, after forty years' experience, of his good offices in their behalf.

Having disposed-too briefly, perhaps-of these points, of which unhappily too little is known to ordinary newspaper readers, we have to add that, independently of all considerations which they suggest, the proposal for a joint interference by England and France on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, as an incident in the present proceedings, is one which should not be 'entertained for a single moment-one which if insisted upon, would make our present position with regard to Russia utterly untenable, besides depriving our conduct of all grace in the estimation of our old ally the Porte. It was the pretension set up by

Russia to a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan, which the latter resisted as fatally incompatible with his sovereign rights, and utterly without precedent in the law and history of nations; and in this view of the case the Sultan was supported by the Governments of England and of France, and, indeed, by the whole diplomatic authority of Europe. It was to assert the preposterous claim in question that the armed occupation of the Danubian Provinces by Russia took place; and it was to resist it, as a concession involving nothing short of political anuihilation, that the Sultan has gathered together his troops from the widest extremities of his dominions, to oppose and drive out the invader. Finally, it is to assist him in this armed defence of his rights that the British and French fleets are now cruising in the Black Sea. With what face, therefore, can England and France ask of the Sultan, as the price of their timely aid, that he should abandon to them that very principle for which so much blood and treasure have been expended; and in the hour of victory sign a document, unprecedented in character, which shall place Turkey in the light of a protected state, subject at all times to the interference—not of a single state, but of a confederacy of states?

PERUVIAN Bonds fell three per cent last week, in consequence of an unfavourable report from our Admiral on the Pacific station as to the supply of guano. On the last day of the same week we find the Royal Agricultural Society closing its labours for the year, by sending up a deputation—of its President (Mr. Pusey) and Lord Berners-to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to press Lord Clarendon to negotiate with Peru a reduction of the price of the same article. This being the third deputation on the same subject-one having gone up from the same Society when Lord Malmesbury was Foreign Secretary, and another from the Liverpool merchants to Lord Clarendon-people not unnaturally inquire "What is this article which is occasioning almost as much stir as that monopoly of Sicilian sulphur, which, during the time of the Carlist War in Spain, embroiled us with the King of Naples?"

As much nonsense is talked on the subject, it will be best to begin at the beginning, and relate, in a small compass, what is known of a substance, the supply of which, in sufficient quantities, at a moderate price, our best agriculturists consider the most important agricultural question of the day. Guano is the excrement of sea-birds, deposited on islands, promontories, and caves, within zones where rain never falls. These districts or zones will be found marked in maps of physical geography; and it is only within these zones that deposits of any value can be found.

The value of guano as manure for maize, and other cereal crops, was well known to the native population under the Incas, by whose laws the guano deposits were protected by severe penalties. No one was allowed to enter the islands during the breeding season, under pain of death, lest the fowls should be driven from their nests; and every detail of the gathering and distribution of the manure was settled by minute regulations.

It does not appear that the use of this stimulant was ever carried to Spain; it lingered unnoticed by Europeans among the native agriculturists, until within the last eighteen years. About that period a single cargo was imported into Liverpool; but, although experiment and scientific analysis showed that guano possessed, in a small compass, the properties most valuable for our principal crops, it cannot be said that its use made great progress among ordinary tenant farmers until within the last thirteen, and especially the last five years.

In 1833 the Peruvian Government issued a decree prohibiting foreign vessels from fishing along the coast, and on the Islands of Peru; and citizens of Peru engaged in such pursuit were required to obtain special permission. Attention was shortly afterwards directed to this decree by the seizure of the British schooner Campeodora, fishing for seals on the Lobos Islands.

In December, 1840, the Peruvian Government appears to have granted a monopoly of the export of Guano to one Don Quiros; and, in December, 1841, that contract was annulled, and a monopoly established, by which, for a period of five years, one-third net profit was to go to Quiros and Allier, and two-thirds to the State. The contract was not to extend to more than 20,000 tons, until the stock of guano had been surveyed. Guano was still permitted to be exported for the use of the agriculture of the country. This contract appears to have been immediately divided with Messrs. Gibbs and Co., who have ever since had in their hands the entire control of the foreign supply. By a decree of May 10, 1842, Messrs. Quiros and Gibbs were made the sole company by whom guano could be exported to foreign parts; and no guano was permitted to be taken except from the island north of the Chincha Islands. This island is included under Lobos de Tierra.

In the hands of Messrs. Gibbs the sale of guano was pushed, and its peculiar merits became known. The Ichaboe Islands, on the coast of Africa-containing a deposit not equal to Peruvian, but of useful quality-were discovered, and supplied an export in one year calculated at one million sterling. Othes deposits from the coast of Australia and Saldanah Bay, near Cape Colony, were, from the falling of rains, scarcely worth freight and export duty. Thus Peru was established in a natural monopoly of a substance to which our first farmers looked as a palliative for the loss of Protection. Under these circumstances, Captain Buller wrote to the Foreign-office, pointing out the Lobos Islands as the probable sources of a great supply of guano, without the control of the Peruvian Government. The Foreign-office had forgotten the case of the Campeadora, and made an evasive reply; so Mr. Buller wrote to the Times with the information of his supposed discovery of an island of agricultural treasure. The guano-buying world was set in a ferment and deputations, petitions, memorials poured into the Foreignoffice from Liverpool merchants, Northamptonshire farmers, and agricultural societies. Very soon the case of the Campeadora turned up, which settled the case of possession. Lord Malmesbury had a good deal of trouble to satisfy his agricultural friends that they could not annex the Lobos Islands; and to this day they remain dissatisfied, at having to pay from £9 to £10 a ton for an article of which they would and could use profitably double the quantity, if it were sold at half the price-for it is calculated that one ton of guano is equal to thirty-four tons of farm_ yard manure.

But Peru is a poor country, with many revolutions, few exports, and a considerable debt, and therefore not likely to abandon a monopoly without some strong financial argument.

By a survey made in 1846, by Don Rivero, it was supposed that there were 27,000,000 tons of guano, part of which only was of the quality worth exporting to England. Of this quantity the Chincha Islands were estimated to contain 18,000,000 tons. Admiral Moresby's survey apparently reduces that quantity to 8,500,000 tons. But we cannot make out whether his report refers to one or to all the three islands. According to Rivero, the southern group contained nearly 8,000,000 tons, and the Lobos nearly 1,000,000; but if Admiral Moresby's calculation applies to the whole three groups, then all hope of favourable negotiation with Peru for reduced prices is at an end. Nevertheless the Royal Society gets up a deputation, and agricultural noblemen deplore the greediness of Peru. All this is waste of time. The only useful deputation would be to Sir James Graham and Mr. Osborne at the Admiralty, to get a steamer ordered to explore every island, bay, arch, and cave within the rainless zones, on every coast where guano might be discovered. Let the farmers and landlords join, with or without the shipowners, to offer premiums for genuine information. At any rate, sooner or later, guano deposits must be exhausted; and we shall have to rely on our chemists for the means of turning waste and offal of flesh and fish into portable fertilizers.

POSTSCRIPT.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Russians claim several successes in Asia. Advices from Ode.: a state that the Russians defeated the Turks at Agur, in the Caucasus, and got postession of their baggage. News has been received at St. Petersburg that Prince Orbelian encountered 30,000 Turks, who had passed the Arpatchai, near Alexandropol, and, after a sharp engagement, drove them back. They were retreating on the 14th November. It is also said that, in another direction, General Brummer charged 7000 Turks with the bayonet, and completely routed them, taking a cannon, two standards, and a part of the Turkish train and ammunition.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated "Thursday morning," says:—

The Russian General Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akalsik. on the borders of Turkish Armenia. The Turks left 4000 slain on the field.

Letters from Bucharest of the 5th inst. announce the de facto suspension of hestilities on the banks of the Danube. Military operations are at a standstill everywhere. Giurgevo is being fortified, and heavy artillery sent there. The Russians have strongly fortified the little island opposite, connected by a bridge with the left bank. Turna Severin is held by 5000 Turks. The Russian hospitals are as full as ever. We hear from Brailow (Ibraila), that a conflict has taken place between the Russian and Wallachian troops: the commandant of the latter has been removed. Several companies have been sent into the interior.

General Eudberg arrived at Bucharest on the 6th. The Boyards received him with great honours. He is accompanied by a staff of thirty efficers of the Czar's guard.

Two Russian steamers were cruising near Varna, to cut off the Turk-

ish reinforcements.

We are are still left to conjecture what was the precise amount and

We are are still left to conjecture what was the precise amount and ish reinforcements.

We are are still left to conjecture what was the precise amount and character of the Turkish naval force destroyed at Sinope. The excitement produced in Constantinople by the news precludes the idea that it was a mere convoy of transports or the hulks in the port, and it is described by the Turks as "a flotilla." Yet, it does not appear that more than two or three Turkish frigates were on that station at the time. It is remarkable, too, that, with the exception of Osman Pacha's own ship, which foundered on the passage to Sebastopol, no mention is made of any captures. All the other vessels are stated to have been destroyed. The news of the battle was brought to Constantinople on the 3rd, by a Turkish steamer, which succeeded in effecting its escape. According to her report, the Russians began the attack by an attempt to cut out the Turkish flotilla with the boats of Admiral Nachimoff's squadron; but, not having accomplished this operation, they brought the line-of-battle ships into action. The Turkish vessels, it is also stated, were unable to return the fire with much effect; and the Russians suffered principally from the fire of a battery recently constructed for the protection of the harbour. It appears that they had not already sunk by their fire.

The Turkish bulletin respecting the operations of the European army attributes the retreat of Omer Pacha to the necessity which there was for getting his troops—which had begun to suffer from the biting cold—into their winter quarters, on the right bank of the river. On the 11th Nov., on which day the snow had begun to fall, there was but one battalion with two batteries left on the island between Turtukai and Oltnites. On the following day the Russians made an attack on the tête du nont on the island, but were repulsed by Halil Pacha. The Russians

talion with two batteries left on the Island between furthkal and Olembria. On the following day the Russians made an attack on the title du pont on the Island, but were repulsed by Halil Pacha. The Russians sext in shells and grape-shot for about an hour, but did no damage. Among the foreigners who distinguished themselves at Oltenitza in the sallies made acainst the Cossacks were the Spanish Commander Pita del Corro and Captain Rhodes. General Prim and his staff rendered

Omer Pacha great assistance.

A letter from Constantinople says:-

It is disgusting to see how the sons of Albion and the children of the "grande nation" are addicted to guzzling strong liquors, a vice almost unknown to the lower classes of Mussulmans, although not to their superiors. Trade suffers dreadfully, and all important mercantile enterprises are totally out of the question. All small change has so completely disappeared that the smaller retail establishments have issued printed bons of 1-3 piasters.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says :-

On the 29th ult. an officer was shot here for having furnished to Radz:-witch, the Secretary of Prince Gortschakoff, the materials for his correspondence with On er Pacha. This is the first execution that has taken place at St. Petersburg for five-and-twenty years. Radziwitch himself was shot on the spot.

FRANCE. The committee appointed by the British residents of Paris to collect the subscription raised in honcur of the late Lieut. Bellot have had an audience with M. Ducos, the Minister of the Marine. It is a curious fact that while the English residents in France have raised fully 12,000 francs for the Bellot fund, a French committee now sitting in Paris has only been able to collect 600 francs for the same purpose among their countrymen. The English committee propose to erect a memorial in some conspicuous quarter in Paris, and to hand over 10,000 francs to the brother of Lieut Bellot.

At the Paris Rourse on Wednesday the funds experienced a consider-

At the Paris Bourse on Wednesday the funds experienced a considerable decline. The Three per Cents closed at 75f. 15c. for the end of the

WANTON MISCHIEF .- The wires of the electric telegraph betwen Calais and Boulogne were cut, a few days since, near Marquise, by some mischievous persons, for whom the police are making strict search.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—A person, named Finosles, the proprietor of a travelling menagerie, was, a short time since, at Toulouse, attacked by a tiger, on entering its cage, and had his nose bitten off, so that it only hung by the skin of the upper lip, and he had received besides several severe wounds on the head and elsewhere. When rescued from the animal he was placed in the hands of medical men. They began by washing the wounds; then they replaced the skin of the skull; readjusted the ear; refitted the nose, after removing the bones, and the cartilages, which could not become cicatricised; and they dressed the other wounds. To prevent inflammation, they kept bladders filled with ice round the head of the patient for five days. Their mode of treatment was so successful that Ponsoles is now going on well. The nose adheres entirely; the skin of the skull has also adhered; but the ear is still not quite solid.—Galignani.

The Nacore Readers and naticle of personal ornament.

THE NUGGET BRACELET.—An article of personal ornament, with the above title, has been registered by Messrs. Clayton and Co., of Watling street. The bracelet is formed of small nuggets of imitative gold, strung together, to which are appended miniature gold digging implements. The design is novel, striking, and rich in effect.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert are again enjoying perfect domestic seclusion at their marine residence at Osborne. The Duchess of Kent took leave of her Majesty on Saturday, and returned to Frogmore; and, on Monday, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant departed for Brussels. The Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord John Russell, have paid visits to her Majesty during the week.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, went to Whippenham Parish Church. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Protheroe.

The Queen and Prince, and the youthful members of the Royal family have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily, except when prevented by the unfavourable state of the weather.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr has succeeded the Hon. Mary Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE BRABANT.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant accompanied by his Excellency the Belgian Minister, and attended by the Count and Countess de Lannoy, embarked at Cowes on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Fairy Royal yacht, and cressed over to Portsmouth on their return to Brussels. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove down to Trinity-wharf, and took leave of the Duke and Duchess on board the Royal yacht. The Duke and Duchess travelled from Portsmouth by special train, and arrived at Dover at five o'clock in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded from the railway station to Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, where they partook of a dejectner; and at half-past seven o'clock the illustrious party embarked in the Ruby, Belgian Government steamer, for Ostend, which port they reached, after a favourable passage, at one o'clock on Tuesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Bruesels on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne on Saturday last, on her return to Frogmore. The Duchess crossed to Southampton in the Fairy, and travelled to Windsor by special train on the South-Western Railway.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been honouring the Earl of Cardigan with a visit, at Deane Park, during the past week. His Excellency the Belgian Minister has returned to Portlandplace, from attending the Duke and Duchess de Brabant on their departure for Brussels.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister has returned to London, from Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are on the eve of leaving Mountstewart, county Down, for Wynyard Park. The noble Marquis has happily quite recovered from the effects of his late severe

accident in Dublin.

The Earl of Hardwicke has been staying at Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl of Derby, who, we are glad to learn, is recovering from his recent severe attack of gout.

Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., has left England, for the Continent, for a few weeks.

for a few weeks.

The Hon. Henry Howard, brother of the Duchess of Sutherland, Secretary of Legation at Vienna, has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at Paris, in the room of the Hon. G. Stafford Jerningham, now her Majesty's representative at the Court of Sweden.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty, in consideration of the severity of the season, and the excessive price of every necessary of life, has, with her usual Royal munificence, announced her gracious intention of contributing £250 towards the funds of the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—As the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha were, five days ago, returning from their Palace of Cellenburg to Gotha, the carriage, which was driven by the Duke himself, struck against a large stone in descending a steep hill. The shock was so violent that the Duke was thrown into an adjoining field. The horses, in a fright, started off at a rapid rate; and, on reaching the bottom of the hill, ran against a stake in a hedge with such violence that the pole was broken, and the Duchess was thrown a considerable distance from the vehicle. Fortunately, however, the Duke only sprained his foot, and the Duchess was not at all injured.—Galignani.

The LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL—On Thursday, morning

THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—On Thursday morning a funeral service was celebrated in the Catholic Church of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-street, Golden-square, for the repose of the soul of her late Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The service was sung, and high mass was performed by Father Bramber, M'Guyer, &c. Invitations were sent by the Portuguese Minister to all the representatives of the sovereigns who are related by consanguinity or affinity with the august deceased, as well as all the Portuguese and Brazilians resident in London. The church was most numerously attended. We shall illustrate the solemnity next week.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. C. N. Dunscombe, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Cork. Honorary Canonries: The Rev. W. Atkinson, and the Rev. W. Proctor, to Durham. The Rev. W. Barry, rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire; Rev. G. Robins, rector of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire; Rev. Canon James, vicar of Theddingworth, Leicestershire; and Rev. T. Evetts, of Prestwood, Buckinghamshire, to be Rural Deams. Rectories: The Rev. C. A. Alingion, to Burwell, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Grant, to Templemichael; the Rev. H. E. B. Ffolkes, to Hillingdon, near Castle Rising; Rev. E. M. Clissold, to Wrentham, Suffolk; Rev. J. D. Ridout, to Bourn, Cambridgeshire; Rev. E. Brumell, to Holt, Norfolk Vicarages: The Rev. J. Conolly, to Hely Trinity, Cork; Rev. R. Pikemate, to Wimeswould, near Loughborough; Rev. J. W. Hull, to North Muskham; Rev. J. H. Croft, to Timberscombe, Somerset; Rev. A. M. Wilson, to Ainstable, near Penrith; Rev. J. Bartlett, to St. Blazey, Cornwall. Incumbencies: The Rev. R. E. Formby, to Hythe, Kent; Rev. W. Herbert, to Llancowys, Carmarthenshire; Rev. B. Wright, to Flockton, near Dewsbury; Rev. G. W. Spooner, to St. Mary Tunstall, Staffordshire; Rev. S. Hosegood, to Wayford, near Crewkerne; Rev. T. K. Little, to Penley, Flintshire; Rev. T. Davies, to Dehewid and Llanor Chavron, Cardiganshire. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. J. Jameson, to the Proprietary Chapel, Leamington; Rev. J. Lawrell, to St. Matthew, Great Peter-street, Westminster; Rev. E. R. Pitman, to Pipe Ridware, Staffordshire. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS .- The Rev. C. N. Duns-

fordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. W. M. Ireland, of Wilburton, "by some of his flock and friends, as a sincere, though inadequate, memorial of their high esteem and respectful attachment to him as their pastor; and of the general regret experienced at the prospect of their losing the advantage of his ministry." The Rev. C. B. Whyley, "by the parishioners of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, as a token of esteem and reggard, 1853." The Rev. Francis F. Statham, of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, a testimonial, and a purse of £120, as "an earnest of their goodwill and appreclation of his ministerial labours." This is the second testimonial to the rev. gentleman: his services while assistant-minister of Verulam Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth, having been recognised in a similar way by the presentation of a handsome piece of plate.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—It is understood that the Bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Lushington and Sir James Patteson, sitting as assessors. will commence an inquiry, on the 9th January, into certain alleged abuses connected with the above Cathedral.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL-SOURTH FOR THE TROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The usual Royal Letter, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, authorising a general collection of alms for the purpose of enabling the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to continue and extend its operations, has been published. It bears date the 14th of Cotober, and is the best answer that could be given to the report propagated that no such letter would be issued this year.

SCHISMS IN THE CHURCH AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,—A large meeting has taken place in Hobart Town of the "Evangelical" section of the Church of England, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the proceedings of the Bishop and the High Church party in the colony.—Melbourne Herald.

ILLNESS OF THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.—The Very Rev. Dr. Stevens, Dean of Rochester, is so dangerously ill that his life is despaired of by his friends—indeed there appears to be little hopes of recovery, in consequence of his advanced age. The rev. gentleman was presented to the deanery in 1820, and in the same year he was instituted to the rectory of West Farleigh—a benefice worth £550 a year. The deanery is worth £1500 a year at present.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday a very handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. John Keast by his fellow parishioners, and other friends, in acknowledgment of the efficient manner in which he had filled the office of Churchwarden and Chairman of the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's parish. The presentation took place at a dinner at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Banner-street. Amongst the guests were the Master and Warden of Dulwich College, of which the churchwardens of the parish of St. Luke are ex officio assistants. We shall engrave the testimonial next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Correct		Thermometer.		Mean	Departure of	e of Degree		
Month and Day.	Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Tempe-	ture fro	m Humi-	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	Q.	0	9	0			Inches
Dec. 9	30.353	45.9	33.9	89.7	1		N.E.	0.04
,, 10	30.282	42.1	36.0	3840	- 2		N.E.	0.08
, 11	30.095	38.2	30.7	33.5	- 7	0 87	N.E. & E.	0.00
,, 12	29,939	38.3	30.2	33.7	- 6	6 89	N.E.	0.00
,, 13	29.543	47.6	29.4	39.5	- 0	7 89	N.E.	0.00
,, 14		45.8	38.1	40.5	+ 0	5 85	N.E.	0.00
,, 15		34.0	28.0	30-9	- 8	9 95	N.W. & N.	0.10

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign - below the average

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.39 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.21 inches by 11h. a.m. on the 14th; increased to 29.26 inches by 5h. p.m. on the same day; decreased to 29.20 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 15th, and remained at about that reading to the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.749 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have ranged from 3.90 below, to 0.50 above, their average values. During the time they were below their averages, viz., on every day from the 2nd to the 14th (except on the 5th and 7th, when they were slightly above), the mean defect was 340 daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 36.96, being 3.80 below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 19.60, being the difference between the highest reading on the 13th, and the lowest on the 15th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 9.30. The greatest was 18.90 on the 13th, and the least 60 on the 15th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.22 inch.

Snow fell on the 15th.

The Weather during the week was dull and cold. The wind from N.E. the sky was overcast, except during the afternoons of the 12th and 14th, when it was almost cloudless.

Lewisham, Dec. 16, 1853.

Health of London.—The births of 838 boys, and 790 girls,

The sky was overcast, except during the afternoons of the 12th and 14th, when it was almost cloudless.

Lewisham, Dec. 16, 1853.

Health of London.—The births of 838 boys, and 790 girls, were registered in the week ending Dec. 10. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average numbers were 712 boys, and 685 girls. The number of deaths in the week was 1308, in the preceding week it was 1414; so that this return shows a decrease of mortality in London. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the ten preceding years the average number was 1215; but in this week in the year 1847 the number of deaths was 2416, in which week influenza carried off 374; bronchitis, 299, and pneumonia, 294; if this week be omitted, the average will be 1081, and increased in the proportion to increase of population, become 1200, so that the public health is still in an unfavourable state. The number of deaths in the West Districts was 196 (average 216); East Districts, 204 (average 285); and South Districts, 210 (average 216); East Districts, 204 (average 285); and South Districts, 210 (average 232). The number at three different periods of life was—Under 15 years, 584 (average 550); from 15 to 60 years, 423 (average 382); and at 60 and upwards, 301 (average 281). The number effatal cases caused by zymotic diseases, was 217 (average 280): of these, 5 were caused by small-pox; 25, by measles; 45, by scarlatina; 56, by hooping-cough (average 60); 31. by diarrhæa; 13, by cholera; 64, by typhus fever. By dropsy, cancer, &c., 50 (average 51). To tubercular diseases, 208 (average 176): of these 157 were consumption (whose average is 126). By those of the brain, 123 (average 125). By those of the heart, &c., 52 (average 41). By those of the sease and of the other organs of respiration, 343 (average 52); by want of breast-milk, 10 (average 61); by burns and scalds, 2; by hanging, 2; by drowning, 9; and by fractures, 4. From the above, as compared with the preceding, it will be seen that the deaths caused by diseas

clines: in the first week of November the deaths numbered 102, and last week 13.

Society of Arts.—Mr. Mechi's Farming.—On Wednesday evening, at the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, at their house in John-street. Adelphi. Mr. Mechi read a third paper, containing some account of his operations at Tiptree-hall Farm, Essex, and of the results with which they had been attended. He urged the necessity of steam-power in the farm-yard operations. He felt peranaded that every farmer of 200 or 300 acres, who was without a steam-engine, had a great lesson to learn, and one which circumstances would be certain to teach him. Mr. Mechi entered into a detail of the great value of a steam-engine, on a farm, in comparison with horse-power. The balance-sheet of the farm, which he had now to lay before them. exhibited a clear profit, for the past working year, of £583 168, 361, including rent, profit, and investment. To that he might add a further sum due to the improved condition of the soil, in consequence of his having purchased, for consumptions by his live steek, £700 worth of corn, oilcake, &c., of which he should have the benefit in next year's crop. The difference, however, between the valuation of 31st October, 1852, and 31st October, 1853, was £583 168, 3d. This large profit was the result, in his opinion, after an attentive consideration of the matter in its most minute details, of the system of manureirrigation which he pursued on his farm; and he detailed the much more valuable properties of liquid, in comparison to solid manures. Mr. Mechi concluded his paper (which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention) by a few observations on the advantages of Usher's steam-plough and Romaine's cultivator.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—The "Poor Brother" of the Charter

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—The "Poor Brothers" of the Charter House have lately had a "movement," by soliciting an increase of the pension of £25 now annually allotted to them. On Friday week the Governors of the institution took the petition into consideration, when they resolved that they could not, consistently with their duty, make any increase to the pension of the brotherhood.

OBSTRUCTING THE PAVEMENT IN THE CITY.-The inhabitants Obstructing the Pavement in the City.—The inhabitants of the City, and persons whose occupations require them to pass daily through the principal thoroughfares, having called the attention of Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, to the annoyance and obstruction they experience in consequence of the troops of juvenile beggars, orange girls, and men with barrows; that officer with the greatest promptitude has issued orders for a number of constables to be selected from each division, for the suppression of the nuisance; and although the system has only been in operation a few days, it has been found to work so well, that beggars, and itinerant fruit and flower sellers have disappeared from that beggars, and itinerant the leading thoroughfares.

THE NEW ORATORY AT BROMPTON .- The works on the plot of ground purchased by the Oratorians at Brompton, for the erection of a church and college on a large scale, have proceeded with great rapidity since the closing of the building in King William street, Strand. The building for the intended college has already been entirely erected, and is of very considerable extent and of imposing appearance. As the Fathers have been very desirous of being able to appropriate a place for Divine service with as little delay as possible, a temporary church has Divine service with as little delay as possible, a temporary church has been erected during the past week, and it is understood to be intended to celebrate Divine service in it on Christmas-day. The premises on which these extensive buildings, for the purposes of the Romau Catholic Church, are being erected, are at the point of the road facing the Fulhamorad, and leading to Old Brompton, and are immediately contiguous to the large plot of ground purchased by the Government for the new National Gallery.

DEFALCATION OF A TAX COLLECTOR.—Mr. Thomas Boulton, the collector of the property and income-tax for the parish of St. Clement Danes, has become a defaulter for the large amount of £3600. An official notice has been issued by Messrs. Twining and Wood (the assessors), stating that they had seized upon all his property. Mr. Boulton's securities, who are four in number, are, as a matter of course, accountable for his defalcations. The appointments, which he held for many years, have been already disposed of.

many years, have been already disposed of.

DEPUTATION FROM GIBRALTAR.—A deputation, consisting of William Carver and John Peacock, from the merchants and inhabitants of Gibraltar, introduced by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and accompanied by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. G. B. Carr, Mr. J. Turner, President of the Commercial Association, Manchester; Mr. H. Ashworth, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. Stagg, Director of the Chamber of Commerce; &c., had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on Wednesday, at the Colonial office.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Sclater communicated a paper on five new species of birds belonging to the family Bucconide. Mr. J. Stevens exhibited a series of skins of Falco islandicus and Falco arcticus recently received from Greenland. Mr. Layard exhibited specimens of Sciurus Tennenti, S. macrourus, and S. bicolor. Dr. Crisp made some remarks on the extraordinary development of the metatrasal muscles of Carpophaga zenea, illustrated by preparations and enlarged diagrams. Mr. Cuming communicated papers by Dr. Newcomb, of Honolulu; Dr. Pfeisfer, and Mr. A. Adams, describing new species of shells in Mr. Cuming's own collection. The first of these gentlemen characterised the large number of 79 Achatinellæ collected by himself in the Sandwich Islands. THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- On Tuesday, Mr. Sclater comCOUNTY COURT CLERKS.—A deputation of county court clerks, consisting of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Dulling, and Mr. Pulley, had an interview with Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., at the Treasury, on Tuesday last, to present a memorial, signed by 171 chief clerks of courts, praying for better remuneration to the clerks of County Courts.

interview with Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., at the Treasury, on Tuesday last, to present a memorial, signed by 171 chief clerks of courts, praying for better remuneration to the clerks of County Courts.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—To promote the observance of a general holiday en Monday, the 26th inst., the Bank of England and the other bank ers will present on the previous Sacurday all bills that fall due on the 26th and that are not addressed at any banking establishment. It is understood that the transfer offices at the Bank of England will be closed, and also the Stock Exchange. Nothing has transpired with regard to the intentions of the Government. It appears now to be generally considered that the law would fully authorise the proclamation of a distinct holiday, and the convenience to trade would be universal if the matter were definitively settled in that manner. Under any circumstances, however, it is assumed that notices will be issued of arrangements for limiting the duties of all the public offices as much as pessible.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INCONVENIENCES.—The greatest inconvenience continues to be experienced from a paucity of landing waiters in the port of London, and the consequent want of facilities experienced by importers, still creasions great loss and annovance. It appears that every terson whom it is possible to make available has been pressed into the landing duty, and that, although large numbers of inferior officers are thus employed, the pressure is so great that the Customs are obliged to give up the weighing of some goods altogether, and to obtain the accounts in the best way they can. In this way a fruitful source for disputes and future litigation seems likely to be created, while in other respects the present mode of doing business is full of danger to the revenue, inasmuch as it is described as being nothing more than a mere serambic upon the part of the public to get their goods away. One landing waiter is frequently called upon to do the work of two or three; and the result is, that his task must be

chants to obtain the reasons under which a remedy is denied.—Times.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Wednesday evening the second fancy dress ball of the members of this club and their friends book place: By twelve o'clock about 300 persons had assembled in the large room, two-thirds of the company were in fancy costumes—classical and modern Greek. Chinese, Turkish, and Russian. The Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, and the Georges seemed to be, however, most in favour. We noticed four native Indians, in their veritable costume. Several of the Artillery Company, as well as naval and military dresses were conspicuous. The affair altegether was very well managed.

Livery Republic of Supps in The Thames—In conse-

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF SHIPS IN THE THAMES.—In consequence of the heavy for s and adverse winds, a large number of ships were delayed in coming up the river; but, the winds shifting to east and north-east, the last days of the previous week and the commencement of the present witnessed great arrivals. During two days, the unprecedented number of 480 vessels, in the aggregate exceeding 95,000 tons, were entered inwards at the Custom-house. Of these, 28 are coal-laden; this number is in addition to 140 colliers arrived on Friday, and 196 on Saturday: making the total arrival, in four days, 565. The foreign arrivals number 160 vessels, principally from the north of Europe, there being only three ships entered from other ports—viz, from Canton, from St. Doningo, and from Cephalonia. The coasting-vessels that have arrived number ninety-two, and are all from northern ports. Accounts received from the western ports announce a large fleet from foreign and colonial ports, windbound in the Chaps of the Channel; and application has been made to the Admiralty for the despatch of a steamer to their assistance.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF COALS.—In consequence of the timely arrival of so many ships from the colliery districts, with large cargoes, into the post of London, it has materially reduced the high prices which have prevalled for some weeks, as they have fallen from 6s. to 7s. per ton. The retail dealers throughout the metropolis reduced them from 3d. to 4d. per cwt. Coke, which has been as high as 9d. per bushel, is 6d. to 7d. Should the arrivals continue, another fall is expected next week.

7d. Should the arrivals continue, another fall is expected next week.

Robberles of Sewers.—Robberles have of late taken place in the kewers of Westminster and other places, but by whom the property was taken—consisting of sashes, timber, iron, &c.—no person could form any idea. On Thursday morning, through the exertions of the sergeant of the A division, No. 21, and another officer, two of the navvies were taken into custody with a quantity of property stolen. Something has been learned relative to the receivers of the stolen property, which, from prudential motives, is kept quiet to present.

Dreadful Accident at the Old Excise Office.—On Mondey worning for ightful and fatal accident occurred at the old Excise

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE OLD EXCISE OFFICE.—On Monday morning fa rightful and fatal accident occurred at the old Excise Office, in Broad-street. It appears that several men were at work in the court yard, in clearing a pi.e of several thousand bricks, and in doing so pulled out several bricks at the bottom of the stack, which gave way, knocking down several of the unfortunatemen. On their being extricated, it was discovered that one had been killed on the spot; another died on the road to St. Bartholomew's, and two others lie there in a hopeless state. The accident is attributed entirely to their own carelessness.

SHOCKING SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—A bricklayer, named Waller Tighe, was employed on a scaffold at a new building in Goswell-street. By some means the unfortunate man missed his footing, and was precipitated from a height of more than twenty feet to the ground; finding that he exhibited some signs of animation, he was removed to an hospital. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT BELLOT .- At a general meeting MONUMENT TO LIECTENANT BELLOT.—At a general meeting it is the members of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, the sum of £50 was voted in aid of the subscription now being raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Beliot, of the French Imperial navy, who lost his life in the last Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

Representation of South Staffordshire.—It is stated that Lord Paget, "for reasons which are perfectly satisfactory to the Liberal party," declines to come forward as a candidate to supply the vacancy recently created in the representation of this division of the county. We were told that there are "several eligible Liberals, who are members of noble families in the county, ready to come forward if solicited; an ongst them are the Hon. F. Calthorpe (son of Lord Calthorpe), Sir Francis Scott, Bart., and the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley." This is all the authentic information which we have been enabled to obtain with respect to the movements of the Lib ral party. An active canvass on behalf of some Liberal candidate is in progress. The canvass on behalf of Lord Ingestre is also proceeding vi.orously. Lord Ingestre, it is expected, will reach England, on his return from America, about the end of the year.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

Interesting Sale—Next week the remaining portion of the REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—It is stated

Ine year.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

INTERESTING SALE.—Next week the remaining portion of the valuable library of the late John Hugh Smith Pigott. Esq., of Brockley Hall, Somerset, will be disposed of by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wikinson. Among the 2100 lots, are some books with manuscript notes, by Dr. Johnson. Horace Walpole, and others; valuable h storical documents and MSS-4, complete collection of our earliest English newspapers; besides a large number of rare books on the occult sciences. Among the curiosities is the "marvellous speculum and magle crystal," used by the astrologer, Dr. Dee.

MAIDSTONE CATTLE Show.—The stock and poultry, roots and implements to be exhibited at the Maidstone annual show of cattle, were deposited in the show-yard on Monday. The fat stock comprised some well-led beats. Several of them would not have disgraced the famous cattle of the Smithfield Club, particularly a magnificent animal, the property of Earl Darnley. The show of sheep was unusually good, both for the butcher and for the flock. The pigs were just in that condition p gought to be in this season of the year. There was also an admirable show of poultry. The popular taste was exemplified by the fact that there were twenty-are pens of Cochins, while there were but twelve of Dorking 8, and thee of Spanish. The implement yard was only partially filled.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.—The first winter exhibition of fat strck, in connection with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland took place on Monday, in the Edinburgh Cattle Market. Similar in principle, and with much the same object, as the Christmas Show of the Smithfield Club, the exhibition—the first ever held on that side the Tweed-reflected the highest credit on the b eeders and agriculturists of Scotland, and has more than justified the anticipations formed of it. agricultarion

SALISBURY FAT CATTLE SHOW,-The annual exhibition of etock, in connection with the Salisbury Agricultural Society, took place on Monday. In the temporary erection used as the Cheese Market. In point of numbers the exhibition fell far below its predecessors, but the general quality of the stock was commendable, and many of the animals were nuch admired.

THE LATE MR. JAMES EWING .- We understand that the will of this gentleman provides for his relief and relations in the most liberal manner; and amongst the princely gifts to our public charities may be mentioned £20.00 to the Merchants' House, £10,600 to the Royal Infirmary, and £20,000 in the aggregate to the other charities. In addition to these, £13,000 have been left to the Free Church.—North British Mail.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.-Lieut. Henry DESIGNATION DESIGNATION OF THE LONG THE LONG THE LONG THE FOR THE FOR OF THE LONG THE LONG THE LONG THE LONG THE LONG THE LONG THE FOR THE FOR THE FOR THE FOR THE FOR THE FOR THE LONG THE LONG

JENNY LIND'S RETURN TO THE STAGE.—The musical public JENNY LIND'S RETURN TO THE STAGE.—The musical public will be glad to learn that the Swedish nightingale—now Mdme. Gold-schmidt—has returned to the stage, as will be seen by the following letter from Dresden received last week. "On Saturday (says the writer at Dresden, in a letter dated Monday week), I attended the second of a series of concerts given by Herrn Goldschmidt, Schuber', and Kummer. The evening will be memorable in the annals of the musical world, as that on which Mdme. Jenny Goldschmidt made her first appearance in public since her marriage and return from America. Her voice is as fine as everit was.

Moorsom's Shells.—Portsmouth.—On Tuesday her Majesty's steamer, the Gorgon, ran down to the Needles, to try the effect of shell practice. She had on board Captain Chads, with several gunnery and other scientific officers. The chief object was to a certain whether any deterioration had taken place in Moorsom's shells by length of 'ime—either by three, six, nine, or even twelve months' lying by. The experiments and proof must have been of the most graifying nature to the inventor of these terrific missiles, and which are at the present moment wholy in the secret of the British Government. The Gorgon lay about 900 yards' range from the Needles Rocks, and whether regard be had to the accuracy of the fire, or the fearful grandeur of the effect, it was calculated to make a lasting impression upon all who witnessed the practice. One shell only missed, or went over the rock—and every loinch shell, as it struck, burst with fearful power, bringing down tons of hard adamant. The trials were, to the hishest degree, satisfactory, and, in proportion to the sudden destruction of any given object, must in any lengthened period of warfare. It is calculated that no ship of the line could have kept afloat ten minutes under so terrific an explosion. Moorsom's Shells .- Portsmouth .- On Tuesday her Ma-

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING. LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.

9 to 1 on the Field | 20 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie.

9 to 1 on the Field | 20 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie.
DERNY.
9 to 1 sgst King Tem (taken) | 20 to 1 agst Ruby (taken) | 33 to 1 agst Beiardo (taken)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Great inactivity has prevailed in the Stock Exchange during nearly the whole of the week. National Stocks have met a duil market, and prices have shown a tendency to decline. The fall has been comparatively small; nevertheless, it is evident that many parties in the City are apprehensive of an unfavourable issue as regards the dispute between Turkey and Russia. The continued shipments of bullion to France and other quarters have not, however, led to so serious a drain upon the Bank of England as had been anticipated; whilst the large imports from Australia and the United States—from which quarters nearly £1,030,000 sterling has come to hand this week—render it probable that no material falling off will be observed during the next two or three weeks, especially as the purchases for the India and China market have declined to almost a noninal point.

On Monday, Consols for Account fluctuated between 95½ to 95½ and 95½. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 95½, and the New Three-anda-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½—leaving off at 97½. Long Annuities, 1859, were 5. India Stock markea 221½; India Bonds sold at 55±; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s premium. Very little change took place in prices on Tuesday. On the following day, Consols for Account were quoted at 94½ closing at 94½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 96½ ½; South Sea Old Annuities, 99½; and Long Annuities, 9½. On Thursday Consols were very flat, at 94½ to ½ ex div. The Three per Cents keduced were 96½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 86½. Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 7s. premium.

The isst returns from the Bank of France show a further decline in the stock of bullion of £560,000. In the October returns, the decrease was \$2,800,000 and in November, £1,900,000. The total amount of species withdrawn from the above institution, this year, has been £6.750,000, chiefly in silver. In the same period, the Bank of Fingland has lost \$2,800,000 and in November, £1,900,000. The demand

paring for the Account. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—
ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Caledon'an, 56½; East Anglian, 5½; Eastern Counties, 13½; East Lancashire, 65½; East Anglian, 5½; Eastern Counties, 13½; East Lancashire, 65; Great Northern 55½; Ditto, B Stock, 121; Great Western, 83½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 68½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and South-Western, 77½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25½; Midland, 64; North British, 34½; North Staffordshire, 12; Sorewsbury and Birmingham, 61; South-Eastern, 64; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64; York and North Midland, 48½.
LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Northern and Eastern, 61; Wear Valley, 31.
PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, Extension, No. 2, 1½ prem.; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half Per Cent Scrip, 10½; Norfolk, 1847, bive-and a-Half per Cent, 115.
FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 6; Grand Trunk of Carada Shares, 20½; Luxembourg, 10½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Northern of France, 25½; Paris and Strasbourg, 33½; Royal Danish, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½.
Mining Shares havesol't heavily. On Thursday, Australian Cordillera were 3½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2½; Great Nurget Vein Scrip, 2½; Mexican and South American, 7½; Santiago de Cuba, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

there was rather more inquiry, at late rates. The oat trade was firm; but other articles moved off slowly, at trevious currencies.

Dec. 14—The supplies of most articles of grain on sale to-day were moderate. The general demand ruled less active at Monday's prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 59s. to 73s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 79s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 59s. to 74s.; hitcohi and Morrolk malt, 64s. to 33s.; distilling ditto. 31s. to 34s.; maiting, ditto, 30s. to 44s.; Lincohi and Morrolk malt, 64s. to 35s.; distilling ditto. 31s. to 34s.; maiting, ditto, 30s. to 44s.; Lincohi and Morrolk malt, 64s. to 35s.; to 50s. to 50s.; to 50s.; to 50s.; to 50s.; to 50s.; ditto, 46s. to 49s.; gray peas, 29s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 51s.; to 45s.; ditto, 50s. to 50s.; ditto, 46s. to 49s.; gray peas, 29s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 51s.; white. 59s. to 60s.; boilers, 69s. to 63s. per quarter. Town made flour, 65s. to 79s.; Suffolk, 50s. to 50s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s. to 57s. per 290 lbs. Foreign: French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 33s. to 41s. Sectle.—Very little change has taken place in our market.

Very little change has taken place in our market. The transactions have been retail.

chiefly in retail.

Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; henspeed, 33s. to 54s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Drown mustard-seed, 10s. to 18s.; is 10s.; is 10s.; and tarce, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English reperced, 25s. to 254 per 16st of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 25 ds. to 15i to 25; to 15i to 25; to

.54s. 4d. 0 packages have been offered at public sale this week. Only 2500 have a Privately, the demand's inactive, and common sound Congou is selling partly. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 41,235,365 ibs, against

cd.—About saw privately, the dem not sinate. The control of the co

33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; brown, 27s. to 52s.; low to good grainy, 33s. to 38s.; brown Penang, 28s. to 59s.; yellow to grey, 30s. to 34s. 6d.; white, 35s to 36s.; Havannah, 34s 6d. to 59s. 0d. per cwt. Brown lumps, 43s. to 43s. 6d.; grocery, 44s. to 47s. per own. The total clearances to the 10th inst. were 6.167.391 cwts, against 5,933,593 cwts. in 1852.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 47s. 6d. per cwt. Most other kinds of Coffee nove off slowly, yet prices are well supported.

Rice.—There is more doing in this market, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency.

Ricc.—There is more doing in this market, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward trendency.

Provisions—The demand for most kinds of butter in very inactive, yet prices are pretty gensrally supported. Lard is rather lower. Waterford bladdared, 6%s. to 75s.; kegs, 58s. to 64s. per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions, we have very little change to notice.

Tallove.—We have to notice an improved demand for this article. P.Y.C., on the spot, 56s. to 56s. 6d.; all the year, 56s. 6d.; and for the spring, 57s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 55s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat, average, 3s. 4d. per 81bs.

Oils.—Our market is tolerably firm, and prices are well supported. Turpentine is dull. Spirits, £16s., in puncheons, £2 15s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

Spirits, £16s., in puncheons, £2 15s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

Spirits, £2.7d. per gallon. Brandy is selling on former terms. British-made spirit, 10s. 8d. Geneva, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Baddow hay, £2 12s. to £5 8s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 6s., and straw. £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Abbey Hartley, 20s. 6d.; Holywell, 24s. 6d.; Wylam. 23s. 6d.; Gosforth, 26s.; Hedley, 26s.; Bell's Primrose, 20s.; Braddyll, 28s.; Cassop, 27s. 0d.; South Hartlepool, 28s. pr. 10s.

on.

DDS.—The demand for all kinds is heavy, and prices are barely supported.

Mid and East.

Docketa, £14 10s. to £18; Weald of Kents, £10 10s. to £12 12s.; Sussex, £10 to £12 per

ool .- Fine linglish wools are in steady request, at full prices. Otherwise, the demand to in a sluggish state.

Potatoze.—The supplies being very moderate, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. York Regents, 105s. to 140s.; Seotch. Sts. to 150s.; foreign, 50s. to 100s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beats has been very large; yet the general demand has ruled

stendy, as follows.—
Beef, f om 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to
4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have ruled firm, at extreme rates:—
Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d.
to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

HOBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 9.

20th Foot: Major-General H. Godwin, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. Sir W. Chal-

20th Poot: Major-veneral In Coorn.
mers, C.B.
Bikever,—Col. Sir J. Cheape, K.C.B., to be Honorary Alde-de-Camp to her Majesty.—To be
Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Majors F. Wigstos, A. C. Errington, C. A. Edwards, A
7. Rice.—To be Majors in the Army: Capitains A. N. Campbell, W. T. Bruce.—To be Lieut.—
Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors J. Turton, J. Welchman, W. Hill, J.
C. Boulds son, H. Fraser, G. C. Armstrong, H. Cotton, G. S. Reid.—To be Majors in
the Army in the East Indies: Capitains W. A. J. Mayhow, S. G. C. Renaud, G. Allan, A. R.
Dallas, W. F. Nuthall, A. Fytche. Commissions to bear date 9th Dec., 1853.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 7.
Royal Engineers: Licutement General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice Sir Augustus de Butts.

mandant, vice Sir Augustus de Butts.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 5.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the lint, of Vice-Admiral J. R. Dacres:—Rear-Admiral of the White Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C. to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; R. ar. Admiral of the Bine P. W. P. Wallis to be R. Admiral of the White; Capitain the Hon. M. Stopford to be Rear-Admiral of the Bi Retired Capitain W. Hotham, K.H., Esa also been promoted to be retired Rear-Admiral.

Bankruptcy Annulled.

J. James, Oxford-street, and John-street, Oxford-street, trunk-maker,

Bankruptcy Annulled.

J. Sadler, Vere-street, and John-street, Oxford-street, trunk-maker,

Bankrupts.

J. Sadler, Vere-street, Clare-marker, tallow-chandler and moltor. T. Shell
Behnal-green-road, Middlesex. grocer. F. Salter, York-place, Trodegar-square,
end, dector of medicine and apothecary. S. Bantholomew, Birmingham, lov
victualler, plumber and glazier. J. L. Ward, Fullege, Burnley, Lancashire, oxtonner. C. S. Twigg, Cardiff, brick-maker and victualler. J. Dellaner, Mark-lane, ward-square, Brompion, and Llambadarnfwr, Cardigaushire, dealer in mining shares
machinery.

achmery.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. COWAN, Glasgow, cabinet-maker. J. B. PENDER, Lochmill, Linlithgow, paper-maker.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 13.

3rd Light Bragoons: Assist-Sur, W. L. Reid, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Transdell. 10th: Capt. J. K. Wedderbarn to be Captain, vice Little; Lieut. A. J. Loftus to be Captain, vice Wedderburn; Cernet J. M. B. Murcoch to be Lieutenant, vice Loftus; J. Hudson to be Cornet, vice Moreot.

Coldstream Genet. M. H. Cornet G. M. Dew to be Cornet, vice Ross.

C. Idestream Genet. H. Lieut. and Capt. W. M. Wood to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Vert. Ensign and Lieut. H. Armytage to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice M. Wood: M. H. Henesge to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Armytage.

The Foot.—Lieutenant D. S. Milher to be Captain, vice Edged!, Second Lieutenant T. W. The Foot.—Lieutenant, vice Miller. 9th: Ensign J. B. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Miller. 9th: Ensign J. B. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Miller. 9th: Ensign J. B. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Miller. 9th: Ensign J. B. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Disnibit. J. L. S. Evely, to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 20th: Surgeon T. Alexander to be Summish: J. E. S. Evely, to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 20th: Surgeon T. Alexander to be Summish: J. E. S. Evely to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 20th: Surgeon T. Alexander to be Summish: S. Evely to be Surgeon, vice Taylor. 20th: Surgeon T. Alexander to be Surgeon, vice Greatin, vice Grades and Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Hon. A. Dalzell; Major B. Riky to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mainus; Captain A. Green to be Major, vice Riky; Lieut. W. H. Calmoss to be Captain, vice Green; hasign C. P. Noel to be Lieutenant, vice Cairnes, G. S. Nattlug to be Ensign, vice Noel. 31st: Ensign H. R. Mitford to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson; W. D. Sinden to be Ensign, vice Midrod. 30th: First Lieut G. C. H. Waters to be First Lieutenant, vice Traver; Staff Surgeon of the Second Class J. Macbath, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Adjutant, vice Snow, 74th: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class J. Macbath, Vice Macbeth; Assistant-Surgeon to the Second Lieutenant, vice Deminion. Ceylon Ride Repiment: T. T

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 8.

Royal Marines.—Second Lieutenant C. W. Burton to be First Lieutenant, vice First Lieut.

A. F. Sutherland.

BANKRUPTS.

J. RICHARDSON, J. S. WICKS, and H. SMITH, Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, upholsterers. J. CONNOP, New Finch-ty-road, E. John's-wood, bill broker. C. DRUKE, Garlic-hill, City, drysalter. S. BARNETT, Houndsdich, City, Birmingham and Sheffield warehousemann. W. HOLME, Mauchester, cotton manufactures.

warehousenan. W. HOLME, Matchester, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. OGILVIE and COMPANY, Dundee, merchants. D. WALKINGSHAW, Musselburgh, froumonger. W. THOMSON, Belifield, Glasgow, merchant. T. BOYD, Palsley, manufacturer. H. C. PATERSON, Glasgow, confectioner. T. PRINGELE (deceased), and Warkcommon, Rexburghshire, farmer. J. COLLIER (deceased), Glasgow, fronfounder.

BIRTHS.
—On the 10th inst., in Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Buxton, of

Buxton.—On the 10th inst., in Upper Grosvellar state, a daughter.

Downe.—On the 11th inst., at Brighton, the Viscountess Downe, of a son. Greaves.—On the 8th inst., at the Rectory, Tooting, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Greaves, of a daughter.

Berram.—On the 9th inst., at the Vicarage, Chobham, the wife of the Rev. S. I. Jerram, of a daughter.

Lush — On the 7th inst., at 13, Upper Avenue road, Regent's park, the wife of Robert Lush, Esq., of a son.

Osborne.—On the 10th inst., at Preswylfa, near Neath, the lady of R. Osborne, Esq., of Lawrence Weston, Bristol, of a son.

Reimers.—On the 9th inst, at Hamburg, the wife of William Reimers, Esq., of a son.

Eeq., of a son.

SYNGE.—On the 5th inst., at Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, the wife of William Welb Follett Synge, Esq., of a son.

VALLANCE.—On the 13th inst., at the Vicarage, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. William Vallance, of a daughter.

the Rev. William Vallance, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREE—KING.—At All Saints', Hereford, the Rev. E. N. Bree, Vicar of All Saints', to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. King, of Staunton-park, Herefordshire.

CHURCH—STUBBS.—On the 8th inst., at St. Pancras, by the Rev. William Norman, Incumbent of St. Jude's, John C. Church, Esq., only son of John Church, Esq., of 9, Montague-place, Mie-end, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph Stubbs, Esq., of 46, Mecklenburgh-square.

ELLMAN—PLUMMER.—At Margate, the Rev. B. Ellman, Rector of Berwick, Sussex, to Georgina Frances Plummer, daughter of the late J. Plummer, Esq., of Bedford square, London.

HAZEN—RICHARDS.—At the British Embassy, Paris, C. D. Hazen, Esq., of Tollerton, Northamptonshire, to Charlotte, daughter of Baroa Richards, and relict of the late T. R. Symes, Esq., of Ballybegg, Wicklow.

Wicklow.

HINDMARSH—LONG.—On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Honorable and Rev. H. M. Villiers, John Hindmarsh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, only son of Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, Esq., Governor of Heligolaud, to Mary, third daughter of Samuel Long, Esq., of Purbeck-terrace, Southsea.

HOTHAM—HOLDECH.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Sir C. Hotham, R.N., K.C.B., to the Hon. Jane Sarah, widow of the late Hugh Holbech, Esq., and daughter of Lord Bridport.

LIOYD—ILOYD.—On the 7th inst., at Nanegwille Chapel, by the Rev. M. Evsns, B.A., Vicar of Cwm-toyddwr, Radnorshire, the Rev. R. J. Lloyd, B.A., Rector of Troedyraur, Cardiganshire, third son of T. Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, in the county of Carmarihen, to Anna, eidest daughter of T. L. Lloyd, Esq., of Nantgwillt, in the county of Radnor.

BECK.—On Sunday, the 27th day of November, James Osborne Beck, Esq., solicitor, St. Ives, Hunts, aged fifty-two.
BRANDT.—On the 9th inst., at Alford Rectory Cheshire aged fifty-nine, the Rev. F. Brandt, domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Westminster.
CASSON.—On the 14th ultimo, Mrs. Casson, wife of Robert Casson, Esq., at Waterloo, near Portsmouth.
HOARE.—On the 7th inst., at Luscombe, near Dawlish, aged eighty-four, F. Dorothea, widow of the late C. Hoare, Esq., of Fleet street.
HUNT.—On the 6th inst., at 11, Park-place South, Chelsea, Mr. George Hopkins Hunt, late of Old Kent-road, aged sixty-eight.
JOHNSTONE.—On the 7th inst., at Thirsk, aged seventy-nine, the Dowager Lady Johnstone.

Johnstone.—On the 7th inst., at Thirsk, aged seventy-line, she below Lady Johnstone.
Robe.—On the 8th inst., on Woolwich-common, Mary Anne Hall Robe, eldest daughter of the late Col. Sir W. Robe, R. H. A.
Shaw.—On Saturday, the 3rd December, Thomas Shaw, Esq., Farneworth, Lancashire, aged sixty-nine.
SMYTH.—On the 7th inst., the Rev. E. Smyth, Rural Dean, Vicar of North Eikington, Lincolnshire, and East Haddon, Northamptonshire.